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FIRST EDITION

THE REVENUE.

The Annual Report of Commissioner Rollins.

From the annual report of the Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we select the following paragraphs:—

HIGHEST RECEIPTS AND REDUCTIONS.

The largest receipts of internal revenue were during the fiscal year 1866, when taxation had reached its highest limits. The estimates of the reductions since that period, made from time to time, with reference to proposed legislation, were:—

	Annual ly.
By statute of July 13, 1866	$65 000 000
By statute of March 2 1867	40 000 000
By statute of February 3 1868	23 000,000
By statute of March 31 1868 } By statute of July 20, 1868 }	45,000,000
Total	$173 000 000

The two statutes last named swept away the tax upon manufactures, mineral oils, and petroleum, and the estimate is without reference to the reduction of the rates upon distilled spirits.

The receipts for the last fiscal year were from the statutes existing July 1, 1867, modified by the act of March 31, 1868.

The statute of February relates to cotton, and relieved only that grown after the year 1867.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS.

The aggregate receipts from internal revenue, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of national banks, were for the year:—

1866	$310 906,981
1867	265,920 474
1868	191,183,564

These amounts include drawback upon goods exported and sums refunded as erroneously assessed and collected.

The amounts of drawback and sums refunded were as follows:—

	Drawbacks.	Amounts refunded.
1866	$798,866	$514,844
1867	1 864 631	706 581
1868	1,379 980	1,018,334

The increase of drawback in 1867 was due to the increased exportation of cotton goods and of spirits of turpentine and the presentation of claims for taxes upon articles exported prior to June 30, 1864, which presentation was stipulated by the statute of limitations barring their payment unless presented before October, 1866.

In many districts railroads were taxed upon their gross receipts from freight, long after the repeal of the law imposing such tax, and the amount has been refunded, as has been also the sum of $52 856, illegally assessed, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, upon cotton grown on the Indian reservations.

RECEIPTS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES.

Banks, Trust Companies, and Savings Institutions.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Divs. and additions to surplus	$4 186,023	3,771 975	3 624 774
Circulation	990,328	208 276	26 991
Deposits	2,099 635	1 355 395	1,438 512
Capital	374 074	470,867	399,562

Railroads.

	1866	1867.	1868.
Divs. and profits	$2 205,804	3 379 262	2,630,174
Interest on bonds	1 255 916		1 259 155
Gross receipts	7 614 448	4,128,255	3,131,337

Insurance Companies

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Divs. and additions to surplus	$767,231	563,473	605,489
Premiums and assessments	1,169 722	1 326,014	1,288,745

Gross Receipts of Telegraph Companies.	
1866	$308 437
1867	249,594
1868	214,699
Gross Receipts of Express Companies	
1866	$645 769
1867	568,309
1868	671,949
Revenue Stamps.	
1866	$15 044,373
1867	16 094 718
1868	14,852,242

In 1867 $1,927,117 and in 1868 $2 026,324 were received from the sale of one cent stamps.

The sum of $3 231 247 in 1867 and of $3 541 177 in 1868 was received for stamps from special dies for matches, perfumery, cosmetics, medicines, and other proprietary articles.

Legacies and Successions.	
1866	$1,168 765
1867	1 861,129
1868	2,813,751
Income.	
1866	$60,894,135
1867	57,000,640
1868	32,027,010

The number of persons assessed for an income tax on the annual list of 1866, before the increased exemption, was 460,170. In 1867 the number was 259 385, and in 1868 in 222 districts, from which reports have been received, the number was 222 775. In the 18 missing districts the number in 1867 was 20,948

Articles in Schedule A.	
1866	$1 692 791
1867	2 116 495
1868	1,134,405
Special Taxes.	
1866	$18 015,743
1867	18,103,615
1868	15,966 313

The comparative receipts from several sources during the last three years are presented in the following table:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Apothecaries	$43,712	$55 447	$58 377
Auctioneers	69,724	98 084	97,448
Bankers	1,262,610	1,433 715	1,490 383
Brewers	105,412	238,155	270 405
Brokers	674,000	598 854	538 417
Claim agents	70 347	84 627	63,149
Dealers, retail	1 949,017	2,047 860	2,163,632
Do., wholesale	5 428 344	3 889 281	1 851 387
Do., retail liquor	2 807,225	2,996 683	3,212 915
Do., wholesale liquor	801 581	982 134	697 045
Distillers, coal oil	17 350	21 869	19,629
Do. spirit liquors	81,195	174 445	121 868
Do. apples, grapes	20 236	57,832	74,188
Hotels	580 021	633 656	656 795
Insurance agents	104 866	148 647	152 143
Lawyers	261,836	357 648	383 030
Manufacturers	1 043 030	1,296 487	1,447,688
Peddlers	679 013	708 114	724 210
Physicians and surgeons	425 596	549 368	580 566
Rectifiers	61 300	80 470	87,770

The act of July, 1868, will very largely increase the receipts from rectifiers and distillers.

Cotton.	
1866	$18,409 654
1867	23 769 654
1868	24,500,947
Cigars, Cigarettes, and Cheroots.	
1866	$3,467,236
1867	3 671 984
1868	2,951,675
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.	
1866	$12 339 921
1867	15 245,477
1868	14 947,107

The product brought to charge in 1866 was 35 748 351 pounds; in 1867, 45,635,581 pounds; in 1868, 44,960 880 pounds.

The reduction of the consumption of tobacco during the past year is compensated by its increased use in the manufacture of cigars consequent upon their reduced taxation.

The amount stored in bonded warehouse on the first day of July, 1866, was 4 123 631 pounds; 1867, 7,625 001 pounds; 1868, 8 280 2?3 pounds.

The amount exported in bond during 1867 was 11,075,668 pounds; 1868, 11,962,670 pounds.

Fermented Liquors.	
1866	$5 115 149
1867	5 819,345
1868	5 685,663

The tax of $1 per barrel has been uniform during the year.

Distilled Spirits and Brandy.	*Distilled Spirits.*	*Brandy.*
1866	$29,198 578	$283 499
1867	28 296 264	868,145
1868	13,419,092	871 638

The falling off of receipts in 1868 resulted in some degree from the general expectation that the tax would be reduced and the consequent unwillingness to withdraw spirits from bond at a higher rate, but mainly from the frauds which made such reduction indispensably necessary. In my last annual report I discussed at so great length the nature and extent of these frauds, and that, too, after so long and so careful attention to the subject, that it is unnecessary for me further to discuss them. Their remedy lies in the improved character of the revenue and judicial officers rather than in the increased stringency of the law or approved regulations and requirements of the department.

The amount of spirits in bonded warehouse July 1, 1866, was 6 081,551 gallons; in 1867, 17,887,272 gallons; in 1868 27,278,?20 gallons.

The quantity out of warehouse under transportation bonds at the beginning of the fiscal year 1867 and of 1868 was at each date considerably in excess of 3,000 000 gallons. There was none at the commencement of 1868 The quantity exported in bond in 1867 was 4 654,816 gallons and in 1868 4,124,188 gallons. The number of gallons removed to "Class 2 warehouses" in 1867 for the manufacture of cosmetics, medicines, cordials, etc., for exportation, was 894,727; while in 1868, allowed by law during only a portion of the time, it was 98 213 gallons.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

The major part of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue is the compensation of local officers, including assistant assessors and assessors' clerks, who are paid a fixed and definite sum per day or year, regardless of the amount accruing to the Treasury through their services.

Until the statute of March, 1868, and the close of the last fiscal year, it was found necessary to retain in most of the collection districts the full number of subordinate officers, and the effect of the reduction since that time will not appear until the next annual report of this office.

Expense of Assessing and Collecting Internal Revenue for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Assessors and Assistant Assessors	$4 034,043	4 811,665	5 181 179
Collectors	2,161 710	2,453 050	2,262 241
Sup's of Exports	16 714	15 434	20,485
Revenue Agents	35 355	45 541	61 2 0
Special Agents	17 226	38 812	91 650
Revenue Inspectors	121 658	189 271	374 518
Special Rev. Com	22 080	1 228	
Officers and Clerks	277,672	296,709	316,789
Stamps and cotton tags	177 089	186 234	139,365
Incidental expenses	40 093	87 999	71 349
Com. on sale of stamps	786 536	855 536	805,634
Total	$7,689 700	8,982,686	9 349,501

The receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal years 1866, 1867, and 1868, respectively, and the ratio thereto of the expenses during the same periods, were as follows:—

Years.	Gross Collections.	Refunded.	Drawback.
1866	$310 906 984	$514 844	$798 866
1867	265 920 474	706 581	1 863 631
1868	191,180,564	1,018,334	1 379,970

Years.	Net Collections.	Expenses.	Per cent. Gross Collections,	Per cent. Net Collections.
1866	$300,593 273	$7,689 700	$2 47	$2 49
1867	263 849 261	8 982 685	3 38	3 41
1868	188,782 249	9 327,301	4 88	4 91

PROBABLE RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

It has always been difficult to make any accurate estimate of the receipts for the future from internal taxation. The frequent modifications of the laws themselves, the varying condition of the different manufacturing interests, the shifting values consequent upon paper currency, together with other disturbing elements, have materially affected the worth of data collected at this office, from which otherwise the receipts for any fiscal year could be foreshadowed with considerable accuracy.

The reduction of the sources of revenue has now, however, somewhat diminished these embarrassments, and the collections for the current year can be calculated with reasonable certainty.

The following tabular statement presents the aggregate of certificates of deposit by collectors received at this office during July, August, September, and October, for the fiscal years 1867, 1868, and 1869, respectively:—

	1867.	1868	1869.
July	$27,079,103	$24 734 656	$16 989,649
August	38 043 340	17 848 051	13 900 485
September	38 714,718	13,184 606	9 760,798
October	26,414,430	14,486 636	10,092 335

Of the amount collected in 1867, there was from income, $43,463,655; in 1868, $17,733,714; and in 1869, $8,365,817.

COMPROMISES.

The power of compromise has been exercised with great care, and only upon the recommendation of the local revenue officers or district attorneys and the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. No alleged violation by distillers has been compromised except upon the opinion of the Government attorney that the offense was technical, or could not be proved to the jury.

The number of cases compromised during the year was 536.

From these there were received as tax...$419,043
Assessed penalties, fixed by law..... 142,003
In lieu of fines, penalties, and forfeitures 592,027

Total.....$1,154,027

DISTILLED SPIRITS—OPERATIONS OF THE NEW LAW.

The remodelling of distilleries to conform to the law and the regulations and the erection of distillery warehouses have been the occasion of great expense and delay to their proprietors, while the survey of distilleries, the procurement and distribution of stamps, the preparation of forms and regulations, and the greatly increased correspondence consequent upon the inauguration of the new law, has imposed an immense labor upon this office and upon the local officers of the districts where distilleries are situated.

The number of distilleries registered and thus far reported to this office, including those not intended for present use and those for distillation of fruit, is 1990.

The plans of 316 distilleries, other than of fruit, have been received and filed, as in accordance with the law and regulations, and others have been returned for correction.

Distillery warehouses have been established to the number of 459.

From the reports of the storekeepers it appears that 204 distilleries are in operation, with an aggregate daily producing capacity of 227,?55 gallons.

The number of class B warehouses existing on the 1st day of July last was 779. Their number was gradually and rapidly reduced until the last instant, when the number was 172, containing manufactured tobacco and most of the spirits distilled prior to the act of July 20 and still in warehouse.

The statute now in operation contains many improvements upon that of 1866, is fuller and more definite in its exactions, places the distilleries and their operations more completely in the hands of the Government, and is more rigorous in its punishment of offenders, but its successful operation, after all, must depend upon the vigilance and fidelity of the local officers. The corruption of storekeepers, gaugers, and assistant assessors, even when assessors and collectors are above suspicion, will always open sources of ruin to honest taxpayers and loss to the treasury, which neither the wisest legislation nor the most stringent regulations of the department can close.

Since the date of the present statute, however, there has been a large reduction in the number of illicit stills in most parts of the country. Those properly registered and authorized have paid, it is believed, a greater proportion of their liability than under the previous law, and the receipts have been in marked and favorable contrast to those of the corresponding time last year.

THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER—SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means at the last session of Congress proposed to create this office into a separate department, with a Commissioner at its head, instead of continuing it, as it has hitherto been, a bureau of the Treasury Department.

My experience long ago convinced me that such a change would be productive of great benefit to the service; but the subject could so readily be made to assume personal and partisan aspects that I have hitherto refrained from its advocacy. Judging from the past, the passage of no general revenue law can be expected until near the close of the approaching season; and as the change, if made, will thus coincide with the incoming of a new administration, the question can now be considered solely in the light of its administrative merits.

The erection of this office into a separate department would conduce to a more vigorous and thorough enforcement of the law in the first place, by greatly simplifying the work in the office of the Commissioner.

So vast is the volume of business flowing through the Treasury Department that it is manifestly impossible for the Secretary to make himself familiar with all its details; and the same may be said of the Commissioner and the business of his office. Experienced officers and clerks, in this bureau, devoting their entire attention to special portions of the law, are necessarily better informed than others can be of their particular requirements, and the peculiar conditions of business or trade to which they are applicable.

When the Commissioner has to determine upon proper regulations to be established, or orders to be issued, he does so after full consultation with those of his subordinates who are most familiar with the subject-matter in all its connections. His own lack of acquaintance with details is thus corrected, and a safe and prudent conclusion is probably reached. Any changes made in their subsequent revision by the Secretary are likely to be productive of injury rather than advantage, for it is practically impossible for those here employed to confer as freely with the Secretary as they do with the Commissioner; and in such revisions the benefit of their experience is in a large measure lost.

Under the present relations of the two offices, so many questions pass from one to the other that the Secretary is constantly compelled to adopt the opinions of his own immediate subordinates, instead of forming a personal judgment of his own, and thus the carefully reached conclusions of the Commissioner may be overruled by clerks without legal and public responsibility.

The separation would prevent the necessity for the joint action of the two officers, which is often attended with considerable delay; even when promptness is an indispensable element of success. It would locate responsibility which is now divided, and clothe the Commissioner with more than a seeming authority.

The benefits of the proposed change would arise especially, however, from its rendering more direct and single the responsibility of the local officers. One applies to the Secretary for instructions, while another, called to act, perhaps, in the same case, takes direction from the Commissioner. Those inclined to disregard his directions find a plausible pretext in some assumed difference of opinion between him and the Secretary. Those who are striving for the same end find themselves working at cross purposes, while the consequent confusion encourages the wrong-doer and discheartens the upright.

Objection has been made to the proposed separation on the ground that the customs revenue has been successfully managed without it; but it should be borne in mind that the entire responsibility of the execution of the customs laws is vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Customs under the law acting only as an accounting officer, or discharging such functions as may be devolved upon him by the Secretary.

The laws relating to internal duties and customs are framed in many particulars with reference to each other. The official regulations under them, especially those covering the storage and movement of bonded property, are oftentimes not dissimilar.

The Treasury Department within a recent period has been enlarged, not alone as other executive departments have been, by the immense increase of its former varieties of business, but by the addition of several bureaus, either of which, a few years ago, would have been regarded as sufficient for an independent department. It is too large now, and its interests are too complex and diversified for the supervision of a single officer.

I believe the public interest would be best subserved by the creation of a new department, which should embrace the collection of all the national revenues except those derived from the sale of the public lands.

THE TREASURY.

Annual Report of Secretary McCulloch.

From the annual report of Secretary McCulloch, of the United States Treasury, to be submitted to Congress to-morrow, we clip the following paragraphs:—

If there is any question in finance or political economy which can be pronounced settled by argument and trial, it is that inconvertible and depreciated paper money is injurious to public and private interests, a positive political and financial evil, for which there can be but one justification or excuse, to wit: a temporary necessity, arising from an unexpected and pressing emergency, and it follows, consequently, that such a circulation should only be tolerated until, without a financial shock, it can be withdrawn or made convertible into specie.

If an irredeemable bank note circulation is an evidence of bankrupt or badly managed banking institutions, which should be deprived of their franchises or compelled to husband and make available their resources, in order that that they may be prepared at the earliest day practicable to take up their dishonored obligations, why should not not an irredeemable Government currency be regarded as an evidence of bad management of the national finances, if not national bankruptcy? And why should not such wise and equal revenue laws be enacted, and such economy in the use of the public moneys be effected as will enable the Government either judiciously to fund or promptly to redeem its broken promises?

The Secretary still adheres to the opinion so frequently expressed by him, that a reduction of the paper circulation of the country until it approximated to the specie standard, was the true solution of our financial problem. But as this policy was emphatically condemned by Congress, and it is now too late to return to it, he recommends the following measures as the next best calculated to effect the desired result:—

Agreements for the payments of coin seem to be the only ones not contrary to good morals, the performance of which cannot be enforced in the Courts. Coin contracts executed before the passage of the legal tender acts, as well as those executed since, are satisfied in all the States except in California by the payment of the amounts called for in depreciated notes.

If it be admitted that the condition of the country during the war and for a time after its close created a necessity for laws and decisions making promissory notes, fluctuating in value according to the results of battles and of speculative combinations, the medium in which contracts should be discharged, this necessity no longer exists. Steps should now be taken to give stability to business and security to enterprise, and to this end specific contracts to be executed in coin should at once be legalized. Perhaps no law could be passed which would be productive of better results with so little private or public inconvenience.

Such a law would simply enable the citizen to do what the Government is doing in its receipts for customs, and in the payment of its bonded debt—it would merely authorize the enforcement of contracts voluntarily entered into according to their letter. The effect of such a law would be to check the outflow of specie to other countries by creating a necessity for the use of it at home, to encourage enterprises extending into the future by removing all uncertainty in regard to their value, and show how groundless is the apprehension so generally existing that a withdrawal of depreciated notes on the appreciation of those notes to par would produce a scarcity of money by proving that specie expelled from the country by an inferior circulating medium will return again when it is made a basis of contracts and is needed in their performance.

Business is now necessarily speculative, because the basis is untrustworthy. Currency, by reason of its uncertain future value, although usually plentiful in the cities and readily obtained there at low rates, on short time, with ample collaterals, is comparatively scarce and dear in the agricultural districts, where longer loans on commercial paper are required. Prudent men hesitate both to lend or to borrow for any considerable period, by reason of their inability to determine the value of the medium in which the loans are to be paid with currency now worth seventy cents on the dollar, and which within six months may advance to eighty or decline to sixty.

Is it strange that the flow is to the business centres, where it can be loaned "on call," leaving the interior without proper supplies at reasonable rates for moving the crops, and conducting other legitimate business? Is it strange that in such an unsettled condition of the currency gambling is active, while enterprise halts, trade stagnates, and distrust and apprehension exist in regard to the future. It is not supposed that such a measure as is recommended will cure the financial evils which afflict the country, but it will be a decided movement in the right direction, and the Secretary indulges the hope that it will receive the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

The receipts for customs for the last three years have been as follows:—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, $179,046 651 58; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, $176 417,810 88; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868 $164 448 509 56 While it appears from these figures that customs receipts since the commencement of the fiscal year 1865 have been in a revenue point of view entirely satisfactory, the question arises what do these large receipts under a high tariff indicate in regard to our foreign trade and our financial relations with foreign nations? It is impossible to ascertain with precision the amount of our securities held in Europe.

In addition, then, to the stocks referred to and the individual indebtedness of the particular amount of which no accurate estimate can be made, Europe holds not less than $850,000 000 of American securities, on nearly all of which interest, and on the greater part of which interest in gold, is being paid. Nor under the present revenue systems, and with a depreciated paper currency, is the increase of our foreign debt likely to be stayed. With a wide and abundant harvests and a surplus of agricultural products of all descriptions, United States bonds are still creating to no small extent the exchange with which our foreign balances are being adjusted. We are now increasing our debt in Europe at the rate of $60,000 000 or $70,000,000 per annum, in the shape of gold-bearing bonds. The gold and silver products of California and the Territories since 1848 have been upwards of $1,3 0,000,000. Allowing that $100,0 0,000 have been used in manufacturing, and that the coin in the country has increased to an equal amount, the balance of this immense sum, $1,100,000,000, has gone to other countries for their productions. Within a period of twenty years, in addition to our agricultural produce, and to our manufactures, which have been exported in large quantities, we have parted with $1 100,0 0,000 of the precious metals, and are nevertheless confronted with a foreign debt of some $850 000,000, which is steadily increasing, and all this has occurred under tariffs in a good degree framed with the view of protecting American against foreign manufacturers. But this is not all. During the recent war most of our vessels engaged in the foreign trade were either destroyed by Rebel cruisers or transferred to foreigners. Our exports as well as our imports are now chiefly in foreign bottoms.

There are many intelligent persons who entertain the opinion that the country has been benefited by the transfer of our bonds to Europe, on the ground that capital has been received in exchange for them which has been profitably employed in the development of our national resources, and that it matters little whether the interest upon the debt is received by our own people or by the people of other countries This opinion is the result of misapprehension of facts, and is unsound in principle.

A nation that owes heavily must have its own people for creditors. If it does not the debt will be a dead weight upon its industry, and will be quite likely to force it eventually into bankruptcy. The United States are not only able to pay the interest on their debt, but to set a good example to other nations by steadily and rapidly reducing that debt. What is now required, as has been already attempted, are measures which will tend not only to prevent further exportation of our bonds, and in the regular course of trade to bring back to the country those that have been exported, but which will also tend to restore these important interests that are now languishing as the result of the war and adverse legislation; the first and most important of these measures are those which shall bring about without unnecessary delay the restoration of the specie standard.

The financial difficulties under which the country is laboring may be traced directly to the issue and continuance in circulation of irredeemable promises as lawful money. A sound currency is the life-blood of a commercial nation; if this is debased, the whole current of its commercial life must be disordered and irregular. The starting point in reformatory legislation must be here. Our debased currency must be retired, or raised to the par of specie, or cease to be lawful money, before substantial progress can be made with other reforms.

Next in importance to the subject of the currency is that of the revenues. Taxes are indispensable for the support of the Government, for the maintenance of the public credit, and the payment of the public debt. To tax heavily, not only without impoverishing the people, but without checking enterprise or putting shackles upon industry, requires the most careful study not only of the resources of the country and its relations with other nations, but also of the character of the people as affected by the nature of their institutions.

The following is a statement of receipts from internal revenue for the last three fiscal years: For the year ending June 30, 1866, $309 226,913 42; for the year ending June 30, 1867, $266 027 537 43; for the year ending June 30,1868 $191,087,589 41. It thus appears that the internal revenue receipts for the year ending June 30 1867, fell below the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, $43,000,275 99; and the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1868, fell short of the receipts for 1867 $74 939 948 02. The receipts for the four first months of the present fiscal year were $48 736,348 33. If the receipts for those months are an index of those for the remaining eight, the receipts for the present fiscal year will be $146 209,044. This large reduction of internal revenue receipts is attributable both to inefficient collections and to a reduction of taxes. It is quite obvious that the receipts from customs cannot be maintained without an increase of exports or of our foreign debt; if the receipts from customs should be diminished, even with a large reduction of the expenses of the Government, our internal revenues must necessarily be increased. The first thing to be done is to introduce economy into all branches of the public service, not by reduced appropriations, to be made good by deficiency bills, but by putting a stop to all unnecessary demands upon the treasury. There is no department of the Government which is conducted with proper economy; the habits formed during the war are still strong, and will only yield to the requirements of inexorable laws.

The accompanying report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the necessary information in regard to the bureau, and contains many very judicious recommendations and suggestions, which are worthy the careful consideration of Congress. The internal branch of the revenue service is the one in which the people feel the deepest interest. The customs duties are collected at a few points, and although paid eventually by the consumers, they are felt only by the great mass of the people in the increased cost of the articles consumed. Not so with the internal taxes. These are collected in every part of the Union, and their burdens fall, to a large extent, directly upon the tax-payers. Assessors, collectors, inspectors, detectives, necessary instruments in the collection of the revenues, are found in every part of the country; there is no village or rural district where their faces are not seen, and where collections are not made. The eyes of the whole people are, therefore, directed to this system, and it is of the greatest importance that its administration should be such as to entitle it to public respect. Unfortunately, such is not the case; its demoralization is admitted, and the question arises, where is the remedy? The Secretary is of the opinion that it is to be found in such amendments to the act as will equalize the burdens of taxation, and in elevation of the standard of qualification for revenue officers. Upon the subject of internal taxes the Secretary has already spoken in regard to the character of the revenue officers; he has only to say that there must be a decided change for the better in this respect if the system is to be rescued from its demoralized condition. After careful reflection the Secretary has come to the conclusion that this change would follow the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Jenckes from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and Reform on the 14th of May last, entitled:—A bill to regulate the civil service and promote the efficiency thereof; the Secretary gives to this bill his hearty approval, and refers to the speech which was made upon its introduction by the gentleman who reported it for an able and lucid exposition of its provisions, and for a truthful and graphic description of the evils of the present system of appointments to office. On the 5th day of October last, the day for their regular quarterly reports, the number of national banks was 1534. 17 of which were in voluntary liquidation; their capital was $523,-634 51l; their discounts, $655 875 277 35; their circulation, $295,684 248; their deposits, $601,890,-278 40. In no other country was so large a capital ever invested in banking under a single system as is now invested in the national banks. Never before were the interests of a people interwoven with a system of banking as are the interests of the people of the United States with their national banking system. It is not strange, therefore, that the condition and management of the national banks should be to them and to their representatives a matter of the deepest concern. That the national banking system is a perfect one is not asserted by its friends; that it is a very decided improvement as far as circulation is regarded upon the systems which it has superseded must be admitted by its opponents. Before it was established the several States, whether in conformity with the Constitution or not, jointly with the General Government during the existence of the charter of the United States Bank, and solely after the expiration of that charter, exercised the power of issuing bills of credit in the form of bank bills through institutions of their own creation, and thus controlled the paper money, and thereby, in no small degree, the business and commerce of the country in May, 1863.

On the 5th day of October last the loans or discounts of the banks of the city of New York amounted to $163,631,070 28; only $90 000,000 of which consisted of commercial paper, the balance being chiefly made up of what are known as loans of call, that is to say of loans of collaterals subject to be called in at the pleasure of the banks. Merchants or manufacturers cannot, of course, borrow on such terms, and it is understood that these loans are confined mainly to persons dealing, or rather speculating in stocks or coin This statement shows to what extent the business of the banks in New York had been diverted from legitimate channels, and how deeply involved the banks have become in the uncertain and dangerous speculations of the street. The deposits of these institutions on the day mentioned amounted to $226 615 65?80, and of their assets $113,3?2 689 20 consisted of certain cash items which were in fact mainly certified checks which had been passed to the credit of depositors, and constituted a part of the $226,-645,655 80 of deposits, although the banks always deduct such checks from their deposits in making up their statement for the payment of interest and their estimates for reserves. It is understood to be the practice of a number of the banks—perhaps the practice exists to a limited extent in all—to certify the checks of their customers in advance of the deposits, out of which they are expected to be paid; in other words, to certify checks to be good under an agreement between the banks and the drawers that the money to protect them shall be deposited during the day, or at least before the checks which go through the clearing-house can be presented for payment. The Secretary has now learned with greater surprise that a number of banks generally regarded as being under judicious management certify in a single day the checks of stock and gold brokers to many times the amount of their capitals, with no money actually on deposit for the protection of the checks at the time of their certification. A more dangerous practice, or one more inconsistent with prudent—not to say honest—banking cannot be conceived. It is unauthorized by the act, and should be prohibited by severe penalties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1868.

Money is rather more active, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. on approved collateral. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market continues very dull, but prices are steady. Government securities were firmly held.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49¼@49 31-100, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 46 for Little Schuylkill; 67¼ for Norristown; 57 for Mine Hill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42½ for Elmira preferred; 30 for Catawissa preferred; 24 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Green and Coates sold at 33½, an advance of ½; Hestonville at 10½, a slight advance; 66 was bid for West Philadelphia; 29 for Germantown; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; and 46 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 30½ for Mechanics'; 166 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 82 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; and 67½ for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 48 for Lehigh Navigation; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; 11½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company coupons, due on the 15th inst'ant, on their gold loan, will be paid in coin at their office, on and after that date.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 5-20s '64, cp	0	10 sh Penna R	c. 54¾
$400 Penn. 1 sec	104½	1 do	54¾
$800 City 6s, New	101	9 do	s. 54¾
$?00 do. New	101	19 do	s. 54¾
$2000 do. New	101	8 sh Reading	49¾
$1000 Leh 6s, RR L	84	100 do	49¾
$100 Phila 5s	88	1 0 do	49 31
7 sh Gr & Coates	33¾	100 do	49 31
5 sh Leh V R	55¾		

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No 30 South Third Street:—

10:00 A. M.	136¼	11:20 A. M.	135¾
10:45 "	135¾	12:20 P. M.	135¾
11:00 "	135¾	12:45 "	135¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115⅛; old 5-20s, do., 111¼@111½; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1868, 111@111¼; 10-40s, 105⅞@105¾. Gold, 135¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	125¼	West. Union Tel	38⅜
N. Y. and E. R	38⅛	Cleve. & Toledo R	101¾
Pa. and Reading R	98⅜	Toledo & Wab	57¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R	87½	Mil. & St. Paul R	64¾
Cle. and Pitt. R	85	Adams Express	48¼
Chi. and N. W. com	78⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co	28½
Chi. and N. W. pref	81½	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and R. I. R	107⅝	Penn. 6s, new	67¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R	111⅛	Gold	135¾
Pac. Mail S. Co	115¾	Market irregular.	

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.—The Flour Market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 300@400 barrels at $5 50@5 75 for superfine; $6@6 75 for extras; $7 25@8 25 for spring wheat extra family; $9@10 75 for white wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 50@8 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat coming forward, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of red at $1 85@2 05; and 800 bushels amber at $2 12. Rye sells at $1 53@1 54 per bushel for Western. Corn is without special change; sales of 4000 bushels prime dry new yellow at $1, and some fair at 99c.; old yellow is nominal at $1 20@1 23. Oats move slowly at former rates; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 69@72c. In Barley and Malt no improvement to notice.

Whisky is selling at $1 04@1 06 per gallon, tax paid.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

1 share Mercantile Library Company	$7 50
$100 U. S. Five-twenties, 1864, May and Nov.	107⅞
$2 40 City sixes, old	99¾
13 shares Far. and Mech. National Bank	$123 00
12 shares Commercial National Bank	$54 25
37 shares Spring Garden Insurance Com	$27 00
20 shares Fourth National Bank	$140 50
19 shares Consolidation National Bank	$14 00
3 shares Southwark National Bank	$108 00
5 shares Union Bank of Tennessee	$14 37
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$98 00
1 share Point Breeze Park	$60 00
800 No. 14 Point Breeze Park	$2 50
10 shares Phila. and South. Mail Steam Co	$40 00
18 shares Camden and Atlantic R. R. old	$18 00
10 shares Bridesburg Manufacturing Co	$38 50
10 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co	$20 00
300 shares Second and Third Sts. Pass. R Co	$19 00
TWENTIETH (North). No. 825—Modern Dwelling	$5 50
TENTH (North) No 824—Modern Residence	7200
YORK Avenue No 131—Modern Residence	$15 00
SE. COR—North of Susquehanna Avenue	$2500
RIVER CHUYLKILL and MILL CREEK —Very valuable Wharf and Large Lot	$2250
SHIPPEN, No. 5?

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Say You So?

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The Jacobin press, forgetful of the past, is continually blundering into positions in direct contradiction to those formerly occupied by the party which it represents, and in pointed condemnation of the course lately pursued by its leaders.

The *Sun*, referring to the delay of nearly four years in bringing Jefferson Davis to trial, and the farce of calling up his case and having counsel in attendance term after term, says:—

"It was, therefore, fully determined not to hang Jeff. Davis. Why not at once have said so, and assigned the reasons? If they were good, solid, and sufficient reasons, such as ought to have influenced the Government, then they would have been satisfactory to the people, if plainly and fully stated; or else the people are not capable of self government. The men in authority at Washington appear to have thought it necessary to treat the people as incompetent to comprehend the grave reasons of State which control them in the determination of this matter. Otherwise, it might as well have been announced in the beginning that Jefferson Davis was not to be hanged; and that point having been decided, it was quite unnecessary to try him, or to pretend that he was going to be tried."

These remarks are doubtless very just, and the reasons assigned should have influenced the disposal of the case long since. But it is not surprising, considering the hands that the Government is in, that the cause of the *Sun's* criticism exists. It must be remembered that the *Sun's* own party is in power. The administration at Washington is composed of the *Sun's* own friends. It is the legacy which Mr. Lincoln left to curse the country after his untimely taking off. Johnson is the man who was elected on the ticket with him—selected as the candidate because up to that time the most ferocious and vindictive Jacobin of them all—the spoon thief of Massachusetts having been the only one who could rival him in these qualities, and whose claims to a nomination were seriously considered in opposition to those of Johnson, in making the selection. Then, at the head of the State Department is Seward, the Mephistopheles of Lincoln's administration as well as of Johnson's. In the Cabinet are Welles, McCulloch, and Randall, all appointees of Lincoln; and Johnson, Seward, and all of them following in his footsteps, and faithful to his record.

It admits not of successful dispute that the present administration is but a continuation and imitation of that which preceded it. Johnson has carried out Lincoln's views, and his policy would have been acquiesced in by the whole party, had he not shown an ambition to overtop other chiefs of the party who looked to the succession, and excited their alarm, envy, and rivalry. This led to the split between them, and made the division so wide and the opposition so bitter. It was because they were influenced, on either side, by no public considerations, but solely by personal ambition.

This led to the two rival schemes of reconstruction, both equally unconstitutional, usurpatory, and flagitious. For this reason we have opposed the present administration as strenuously as we did that which preceded it. The latter has had no Democratic quality more than the former. The whole quarrel between Johnson and the Rump originated in mutual jealousy, and has been prosecuted to gain power and spoils. How could Democrats take sides in such a quarrel, or take any further interest in it than to wish that the parties to it would destroy each other? It is a case like that which is likely to arise early in Grant's administration; in which event we should pursue the same course towards it that we have in reference to the disgraceful squabble between Johnson and the Rump.

In this very quality of the present Administration with which the *Sun* finds so much fault, it is imitating that by which Lincoln's was preëminently distinguished at the time that the chief editor and proprietor of the *Sun* was connected with it in a secondary capacity. The war was got up by false pretenses, and was prosecuted for more than two years after its commencement by tricks, subterfuges, and deceptions, which would have done credit to the skill, as it brought into play more than the rascality, of the most expert operator in any confidence game ever yet invented.

The collision at Fort Sumter was brought about by the most disreputable falsehood and chicane ever practised by men in public position. This was designed to inaugurate the war under auspices favorable to the abolition party, by making the South the apparent aggressor, and was successful. But this was not the ending but only the beginning of deception. This got up the flag mania. Then, to rouse the people to arms, the cry went forth that the capital was in danger, and they were called upon to march and save the capital. The last and the standing declaration for two years before raising the black flag of abolition, which, until the autumn of 1863, was partially concealed under the stars and stripes, was that the war was prosecuted to restore the Union, when the Union would never have been endangered but for threatened abolition, and might at any time have been restored without the further effusion of blood, had all designs of abolition been abandoned and disclaimed.

But no. This was the meaning and origin of the party—artfully concealed for a time—but finally disclosed when it was thought the people had become sufficiently exasperated to bear it. Lincoln and his advisers knew that at the outset of the war it would not answer to show the cloven foot. Hence they concealed its hideous deformity under a drapery of stars and stripes. But they were all the time carefully and assiduously working up public opinion "to the sticking point," and when this was reached, out stepped the abolition demon, and he has run riot ever since.

Here was practised, upon a much larger and far more criminal scale, a game which the *Sun* is charging upon the present Administration. And now, with wonderful simplicity, it says that if this kind of deception is necessary, the people are not capable of self-government. We think they have demonstrated this most effectually in the history of the last ten years. If they do not speedily come to their senses, they are fit only to be handed over to a monarchy. Certainly the accident of birth could not do worse for us than the people have done in electing Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant, and it might do much better.

The Franking Abuse.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We hope Congress will make haste, if not to abolish the franking privilege altogether, at least to guard against its abuse. The franking system has now reached such proportions that members of Congress have no longer time to write their names upon the multitude of documents which they send free through the mails, but use a stamp instead. The franking privilege was designed to cover the official correspondence of Congressmen with officers of the Government and with their constituents; but it has swollen to probably ten times its legitimate dimensions, and has turned the Post Office of Congress into a perfect curiosity shop. There is a legend of a Congressman from the far Southwest, in the days before the war, who used to frank his soiled linen home to be washed. We know that Mr. Brooks disseminates circulars advertising the New York *Express* by means of his printed frank, and Mr. Demas Barnes sends out price-lists of his "Mustang Liniments" and "Soothing Syrups." Congressman O'Neill of Pennsylvania has recently been found franking all over the country a good thick pamphlet published by the Union League of Philadelphia, and labelling it, by a pleasing freedom of language, a "Pub. Doc." We dare say the book contained a great deal more useful information than nine out of ten documents issued from the Government Printing Office; but it was not a public document for all that, and if Mr. O'Neill wanted to send copies of it through the mail he ought to have paid the postage, as any private gentleman would. During the last election canvass, it was common for Congressmen who were candidates for re-election to frank ballots and addresses all through their districts; and we know of at least one case in which, by some process of legerdemain which we do not profess to understand, the printed frank of a candidate was used to cover the ballots of his opponent. It is not easy to see how the privilege can be confined strictly within its legitimate limits, if there is anything legitimate about it; but if Congress will not abolish it altogether, it might at least forbid the use of printed franks, and the application of written ones to any but official letters and documents.

Mr. Lynch's Resumption Bill.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Representative John Lynch of Maine proposes two measures designed to effect a return to specie payments, upon which we are asked to express our views.

The first consists of an act entitled "To provide against undue expansions and contractions of the currency, and proposes to issue $300,000,000 of new coupon bonds, payable in currency on demand, with interest, also in currency, at 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and subject to State, municipal, and local taxation, issuable for par in currency, reissuable by the Secretary of the Treasury at any time within ten years if received by him, and to be redeemed at the end of twenty years in coin. This provides for a loan which, being payable principal and interest in currency, and subject to local taxation, we judge would be worth, while Five-twenties are at 78, say 50 cents on the dollar in gold. No possible relation exists between the provisions of this act and the functions ascribed to it in its title, viz., "to provide against expansions and contractions of the currency." Congress might pass this act, and on the very next day another for any amount of additional currency. It might with equal propriety have been entitled "An act to prevent the tides from rising on Sunday."

The second measure is entitled "A bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments." It provides that, after a given date, say May 1, 1869, the Government shall destroy all United States notes "when received in the course of ordinary transactions," *i. e.*, for revenue, sales of lands, settlements of accounts, etc., and in lieu thereof issue new United States notes of like denominations to those destroyed, payable after one year, in coin, on demand; all National Bank Notes received by the Treasury shall be redeemed by their banks in "greenbacks," and the latter destroyed in like manner. As no provision is made for selling these notes, it is assumed that they are to be paid out in the ordinary expenses of the Government for salaries, contracts, the war and navy service, etc. Mr. Lynch estimates that, as the Treasury receives and pays out in current expenses say $180,000,000 a year, or at the rate of $15,000,000 per month, his plan would cause this entire sum in one year to be changed from greenbacks into notes payable in one year in coin. These new notes would be paid out at the rate of $15,000,000 a month during the first year, and would fall due at the same rate during the second year of the working of the plan.

We do not wish to discourage any feature of value in this bill, but we suggest the following queries:—

I. Would not the payment of the members of Congress, officers, contractors, clerks, soldiers, sailors, and other beneficiaries of the Government, in notes due in coin in one year, while the producers and tax-payers are still using the old National Bank note and greenback currency, amount to an immediate addition of about twenty per cent. to the pay of all Federal officers? and would not the new notes to be issued under this act bear a premium of about twenty per cent. over the remaining currency of the country?

II. So long as they bear a premium, would they not, like gold, be hoarded for payment in gold? and would not so great a reduction in the volume of the currency as the abstraction of $180,000,000 a year by the Government, without any outflow of a currency having the same value as the National Bank notes, the old legal tenders, and the general "money of account" in use in business, occasion such a stringency of the money market as would compel the abandonment of the plan?

III. Would the people submit to, or be benefited by, a plan which adds twenty per cent. gold value to the expense of the Government and the salaries of its officers, while it tightens the money market with tremendous force on the merchants, manufacturers, and business community?

IV. Would not the new notes be a fancy stock for politicians instead of a currency for the people?

V. Would it be feasible to require the national banks or the people to redeem their debts in these new notes, when there is no provision by which they may get them, unless they are employed by the Government?

VI. Can specie payments be resumed by any measures which do not enable the people and the banks to resume?

There may be points in Mr. Lynch's plan which, in combination with others of which it makes no mention, would do well enough. But it is very incomplete, and of itself would not work well.

Party Rule in England.

From the N. Y. Times.

What would be said and thought of General Grant if he should offer Senator Doolittle a place in his Cabinet? Can any man imagine the curses, both loud and deep, that would be poured out upon him? The services he has rendered the country would be forgotten. The faith the people now have in his honesty and good sense would disappear. He would be instantly branded as a traitor to the party (which is the highest offense known to our political code), and as false to his principles and to the men who have put him in power.

Yet this is almost exactly what the Liberal party in England has done in forming the new Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone as its leader, and as the actual Executive of the British Government, offers the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer to Robert Lowe, formerly a Liberal, but who turned against the party on the Reform bill two years ago, who assailed that measure with greater vigor, ability, and rancor than Mr. Doolittle has ever shown in attacking reconstruction, and who, from that day to this, has been "outside the party," though he has not acted so openly with its opponents as Mr. Doolittle has with the Democrats. Yet Mr. Gladstone appreciates so highly his talents and the influence which they give him—and would so much rather have him for a friend than a foe—that he tenders him the very best position in the Cabinet under his incoming administration.

This will probably be regarded as proof of the slight progress England has actually made in the science of party government, in spite of the Reform bill, as compared with the United States. That the party which is successful in the election, and which thus has absolute control of all the patronage and power of the Government, should actually give a high position to a man who refused to go with it on a cardinal measure of party policy, shows how little that party knows of the cardinal maxims of party rule or the real secrets of party strength.

If such things are to be done with impunity, what becomes of the well-known principle—adopted now by *all* parties in this country—that "to the victors belong the spoils?" How can a party be expected to maintain itself if it is to be thus cut off from the full breasts of Government patronage? What encouragement have politicians to work for a party victory if they see so large a slice of its rewards coolly handed over to a renegade—to one who deserts the party because he cannot indorse its acts? What right has any party man to a judgment or a conscience of his own? What business has he to "set up for himself"—to act upon his own convictions of duty, instead of following in the train of his party—content to obey its behests and to ask no questions?

Mr. Gladstone comes into power with an immense majority—quite as large in proportion as General Grant will have, and almost as large as the Republicans had two years ago. It is not likely that Mr. Lowe could damage his ascendancy in any way, if he were "left out in the cold," as, on all grounds of party discipline, he ought to be—nor will he probably add to his present majority if a Cabinet place is bestowed upon him. But Mr. Gladstone is evidently under the impression that the strength of a party does not consist wholly in the number of its votes—that talent, debating power, sagacity, and high personal character still count for something even to a party which is largely in the ascendant. We have got over all such obsolete ideas in this country. When a party has a large majority of votes—it can do anything it likes—it needs nobody's support, and scorns to look outside its own party lines for help. All it has to do is to feed its own followers well, and see to it that not even the smallest "nubbin" of patronage falls to anybody who is outside the party fold.

In this country party is the ruling power. The Government is nothing but the party. Whatever aids the party, aids the Government; and whatever don't, don't. The only proper and legitimate mode of aiding the Government, therefore, is to aid the party. Whatever does that is all right; whatever don't do that is all wrong. This fundamental principle of popular government evidently has not yet penetrated the stolid British mind. Parties in England, especially, think it worth while to conciliate and compel the confidence and support of their opponents as well as of their staunch supporters. The general sentiment of the whole country seems to them worth something, and they try to get it on their side.

They will get over this in due time. They will presently find out that it is quite useless to pay the slightest attention of any sort to anybody or any class but those who have been their staunch and consistent friends. And as to asking anybody else to aid in carrying on the Government, and giving them the smallest crumb or morsel of Government patronage, the day will soon come in England, as it has already come here, when the caitiff who shall hunt at such a thing will be deemed too base and unprincipled to come in contact in any way with the leaders and guides of political affairs. We have no doubt Mr. Gladstone will be thoroughly bastinadoed by the "earnest men" of his own party for the infidelity to its faith and its interests shown in inviting Mr. Lowe to a seat in the new Cabinet.

Five Reconstructed States.

From the N. Y. World.

The chief points in General Meade's report are that the pretended Constitution of Alabama was fairly defeated, "and that the rejection was based on the merits of the Constitution itself;" that the pretended Constitution of Florida is his handiwork; that he don't like the pretended Governor of Georgia; that not enough test-oath men in his pashalic can be found to fill the offices; that the first thing the bogus Governors did was to call on him for troops, and that they have been calling ever since; and, finally, that he wants more power.

"I take this occasion to call the attention of the General-in-Chief, and through him those having the power to act, to the anomalous condition of affairs existing in this department, and the necessity, if it be deemed proper for the military to intervene in civil affairs, that more power be given to the department commander than existing laws confer."

The "anomalous condition of affairs" is that the five States under General Meade's command—North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida—are successfully reconstructed. Pah! This thing will bankrupt us yet.

The Coming Man.

From the N. Y. World.

Now let the trooly loyal depart in peace.
Their eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord. A negro has been declared elected to Congress to fill out the unexpired term of the late James Mann, admitted last summer as a Representative from the Second Louisiana district. Mr. Mann was, during the war, a colonel in the Union army, and was elected as a Democrat by the Louisiana whites. In his stead there now comes up this trooly loil negro, who, doubtless, made much bread and meat during the war for the Rebel hosts.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA;
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4l

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due.
Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
12 3 11t Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.
NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.
The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27t City Treasurer.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION OF DR. McCOSH by the Philadelphia Alumni of Princeton College, will be held in the Rev. Dr. Crowe's Church, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 8, at 7 3-0 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, the Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER of New York, President McCOSH, and Professor STEPHEN ALEXANDER, of Princeton. The public are invited. 12 7 2t

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER his Lecture upon DANIEL O'CONNELL, at CONCERT HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's.

The Annual Meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS on THURSDAY, December 10, Morning and Afternoon, commencing at 10 A. M. Admission free.

THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM will hold their ANNUAL FESTIVAL, at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 10, 1868. Among the attractions will be Readings by Miss Esther J. Trimble. Music by the Excelsior Brass and String Band, and Singing. Wendell Phillips will be present.
Doors open at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents. 12 7 3t

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his new Lecture,
"CIRCUMSTANCES,"
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.
The sale of tickets will begin at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, at J. E. Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet Parquet Circle, and Balcony sold on the first day, 25 cents extra. After Wednesday, no extra charge for reserved seats. 12 7 3t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 14, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.
12 7 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,
No. 718 ARCH Street,
Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Wish to keep before the public the fact that they aim to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of
CLOTHS
TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.
MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF EVERY KIND,
Always on hand.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 25 PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street.
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15 FREE GALLERY.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24 17 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Bolting Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 JONES' Alley.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in all Government Securities.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.
We Issue Letters of Credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
11 28 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co
We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 1f

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11f

SONOMA WINE COMPANY
Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,
WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA
CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1 1f

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.
STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 1uths

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., Wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
11 PHILADELPHIA

EUROPE.

English Opinion of Grant—The Press Prosecutions in France—The Irish Elections—Affairs in Spain.

ENGLAND.

English Opinion of Grant.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking of General Grant, says:—

No sooner was it certain that General Grant would be elected President than it was observed the size of his mail bags enormously increased. Letter carriers were discharging piles of letters into his office from morning till night. The General himself was waylaid at every corner whenever he passed over the threshold of his door. All this, of course, signified the desire of many thousands of patriots to devote their energies to the service of the Government. But General Grant is one of the "toughest Jobs" to which office seekers ever yet addressed themselves. He unmercifully snubs personal applicants, and all letters he turns over to his staff. These gentlemen open the envelopes, and directly they see the word "office" they have instructions to put the communication behind the fire. "The General does not want to see any of these applications," said a member of the staff to a visitor lately. "He thinks possibly there may be some good men among them, and he does not want to become prejudiced against them by being forced to consider their claims now." This is very characteristic of the man, but it does not hold out a very bright prospect to the hordes of whisky-drinking loiters who spend their lives in badgering public men for some post where the pay is substantial and the work nominal. It is believed that General Sherman will succeed Grant as Commander-in-Chief—an appointment Grant would be sure to make.

Jews in Parliament.

Since their emancipation the Jews have, at each general election, increased in their canalcature for Parliamentary honors. At the present crisis no fewer than nine gentlemen of the above persuasion have been nominated, viz:—Baron Rothschild, for the city of London; Baron Meyer Rothschild, for Hythe; Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild, for Aylesbury; Mr. Alderman Salomons, for Greenwich; Sir Francis Goldsmid, for Reading; Mr. G. Jessel, Q. C., for Dover; Mr. Serjeant Salmon, for Dewsbury; Mr. Julian Goldsmid, for Mid-Surrey; and Mr. H. Worms, for Sandwich. Seven out of the nine, all Liberals, have been returned, and two defeated—Baron Rothschild, for the city of London, and Mr. Worms, who stood on the Conservative side.

IRELAND.

How the Elections Were Carried On.

The London *Globe* of the 24th ult. says:—Unquestionably the proceedings at some of the Irish elections will form the subject of investigation when Parliament meets. Nothing like freedom of election can be said to have prevailed in Ireland. The Dublin *Mail* remarks:—"It is quite impossible that the election for Drogheda can stand. Rioting rose to a higher pitch there than in any part of Ireland, England, or Scotland. Voters for Sir Leopold McClintock and Mr. Brodigan were driven back from the poll. Three hundred persons, of all ranks, it is stated, were injured during the day by stones or bludgeons. The mob is alleged to have been a hired one. The election was a mockery; and it will probably be the first, under the new law, which the judges will be asked to declare null and void." It seems that intimidation of an equally savage description was resorted at Sligo, though it proved less successful. This betrays the secret of the Liberal opposition to the voting by paper proposal of the Government when the Reform bill was under consideration, because that would, to a great extent, have prevented the increase of the priestly interference on their behalf.

FRANCE.

Defiant Tone of the Press.

Paris, Nov. 24, correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

The present defiant tone of the French press excites remark everywhere, but the question is, do the opposition journals represent public opinion? The Government is trying to frighten the country into submission with a *spectre rouge*; it credits the opposition with the intention of throwing up barricades. The accusations made by the semi official organs show the alarm felt by the authorities. These few lines taken from the *Tribune* represent the feelings of the opposition:—"The inmates of the Empire know better than any one that we have no intention to resort to violence and force to reconquer what violence and force snatched from the people. They know that we labor not to throw the country into disorder, but to awaken it; not to oppress opinion, but to render it its sincerity; not to outrage the law, but to impose the respect of the law so long set aside; not to dispute the decisions of universal suffrage, but to render those decisions honest and independent. There is nothing in this which threatens disorder and anarchy. And the principal complaint made by the Government is that a serious movement has been commenced to re-establish order on a durable basis. The journals have just won a great victory at Clermont, where the editor of the *Independant du Centre*, accused of having published Baudin subscription lists, has been acquitted, to the satisfaction of most persons in court. The Minister of the Interior may perhaps order a new trial, and expose himself to another defeat. Should M. Pinard determine to go on with the prosecution of all the accused papers, the act of the 2d of December will be publicly discussed not alone here and in Clermont, but also at Albi, Angers, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Narbonne, Nismes, and Toulouse."

SPAIN.

Monarchical and Republican Government.

M. Louis Blanc has addressed a letter from Brighton to Senor Garrido, congratulating him upon his adhesion to the republican movement in Spain. After referring at some length to the evils of monarchy, M. Blanc writes:—

The example of England is perpetually cited as a proof of the excellence of constitutional monarchy. But it is forgotten that this regime has been the cause for centuries of the most hateful abuses and the most frightful disorders; it is forgotten that the tranquil and ordered liberty which the English enjoy is a conquest of very recent date—a blessing, the temporary possession of which they owe simply to the moderation, the virtues, the domestic tastes of their Queen, devoid at once of all ambition and of all genius. Let there come another Charles I, or another Charles II, or another George III, or another George IV, and it will be seen whether constitutional monarchy would be as much for the advantage of the English as it is to-day. A miserable *regime* must that be whose excellence depends upon the virtues of this man or that whom the chances of birth may place on the throne, and which may become execrable to morrow if the elected of chance happens to have a depraved will or an evil genius. And then is the experience complete? Constitutional monarchy in England has hitherto been the crowning of a system of privilege. How far is it reconcilable with the sovereignty of the people, as that has been recognized by the last Reform bill, if not in principle, at least in fact? That is what remains to be seen. In any case is England more happy than Switzerland? Is she more powerful than the United States? Perhaps you will be warned to take care that you do not, by the establishment of a republic, expose yourself to the anger of the Emperor of the French. One must despair of the future of Spain if she were capable of yielding to a consideration so pusillanimous, so offensive to her pride, so unworthy of her power. But, moreover, the menace is a vain one. Napoleon has before him Prussia, which bides her time; by his side Italy, which burns to avenge herself; behind him France, which desires to be free; beneath him the revolution grows; what could he do against Spain? The fear of ghosts should be left to children and old women. Under whatever aspect one looks at the republican solution, it is favorable. Let Spain pronounce for a republic, and her decision will be received with enthusiasm by all elevated intellects and brave souls in the two worlds. In England the cause of the republic, so far as Spain is concerned, is vigorously pleaded by some of the most earnest organs of public opinion. A few days ago it was pleaded by the *Spectator*; to-day by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Courage, Spanish republicans! your voices will find echoes everywhere; of those abroad who sympathize with your efforts the name is legion.

—Dumas is in debt, but jolly.

—Brigham Young's latest notion is oyster culture

—Dr. Bellows now favors female suffrage.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* rebukes "Arthur Ketchey."

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Board of Surveys met yesterday and authorized the construction of sewers on the following streets:—Eighth street, below Cross; Fourth street, above Girard avenue; Chesnut street, between Fifth and Sixth; Twelfth street, between Filbert and Arch; Amber street, between Sergeant and Adams; Seventh street, between Willow and Spring Garden; Corinthian avenue, between Coates and Parrish streets; Eighth street, between Thompson and Master; and Fourth street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue. After the passage of a resolution suspending operations on the streets from Dec. 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, the Board adjourned.

—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon. The House Agent reported the population of the Almshouse on Saturday last at 3140, an increase of 187 over the corresponding period last year. The Outdoor Agent reported having collected $1180 90 for support cases, and the Steward reported house receipts at $42. The monthly report of the Board of Visitors was submitted. It shows the expenditures to have been $6190 51; number receiving outdoor relief, 2225. The resignation of Dr. J. W. Lodge was received and accepted. Dr. John Britton was elected to fill the vacancy. The Steward's resignation was read and granted.

—At the annual meeting of the Fire Association, held last evening at Fifth and North streets, the following gentlemen were elected the Board of Trustees:—William H. Hamilton, Peter A Keyser, John Carrow, George I. Young, Peter Williamson, Joseph R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coate, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Power, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, and Mahlon H. Dickinson.

—At a meeting of the Finance Committee of Councils last evening, a communication was received from the Trustees of the Pennsylvania University, proposing to purchase some twenty acres of ground now belonging to the Almshouse. The matter was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Shoemaker, Fox, Gillingham, Francisus, and Hodgdon.

—At the meeting of the tobacco trade last evening, a memorial was presented setting forth that the provision requiring the manufacturer's business card to be placed upon all packages was injurious to the business of the seller, disclosing as it does his source of supply; and the section requiring all the stock of snuff, smoking, and fine-cut chewing tobacco on hand at the time of the law going into effect to be put into packages and restamped being oppressive, should be repealed or the necessary stamps furnished free of cost.

—Policeman Howard gave in his testimony yesterday, in addition to that of the other witnesses published in THE TELEGRAPH, when Judge Ludlow said the Court desired to hear no further testimony, and remanded both the prisoners, George S. Twitchell, Jr., and wife, for trial.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¼.

—O'Baldwin, the pugilist, was yesterday committed to jail, having been surrendered by his bondsmen.

—The commission of William M. Evarts as Attorney-General was read to the Supreme Court yesterday.

—A number of the leading citizens of New York will entertain Professor S. F. B. Morse at a banquet on the 30th inst.

—Nebraska has just been visited by the heaviest snow storm experienced for many years. The snow lies eight inches deep in level places.

—The following letter has been addressed by General Howard to the Secretary of War:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1868.—To General J. M. Schoneld, Secretary of War.—Sir:—I have the honor to request that this letter may be considered as supplementary to my annual report to Congress. The object of it is to request through you that Congress appoint a committee to make a thorough examination and report of the administration of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, from the 12th of May, 1865, to the 31st day of December, 1868, when the bureau proper is closed by limitation of law.

Such an examination will enable Congress and the country to ascertain the facts with regard to a work of great importance that has cost a large out ay of the public money, and anxiety and labor on the part of those officers who have endeavored conscientiously to execute the trusts committed to them, a work that claims to have been largely instrumental in carrying out the benevolent purposes of the General Government towards those who were to pass suddenly from the condition of slaves to that of freedmen endowed with the rights and privileges of citizenship. The propriety of asking for such an examination and report will, I believe, commend itself to your judgment as the best method of placing on record an impartial history of emancipation, its consequences, and its further demands in this country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commanding.

Summary of Yesterday's Congressional Doings.

—In the Senate forty-eight members were present. The credentials of Senator Hill, of Georgia, were presented, and laid on the table. Mr. Sumner introduced bills establishing negro suffrage in all the States and providing for a resumption of specie payments; also a resolution directing the President to open negotiations with European governments for cheap ocean postage. Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, offered a universal-suffrage amendment to the Constitution. Messrs. Yates, Morrill, and Frelinghuysen introduced bills amendatory of the Naturalization laws. Mr. Drake introduced a bill relating to the grades of General and Lieutenant-General in the army.

—In the House, 164 members answered to roll call. Messrs. Dickey and Pettis, from Pennsylvania, and Stover, from Missouri, were sworn in. The credentials of Thomas J. Hamilton, elected as Representative at large from Tennessee, were referred, and his admission to a seat in the meantime refused. Bills amending the naturalization laws were introduced by Messrs. Broomall, of Pa., and McKee, of Ky. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Law Committee to inquire into the expediency of certain amendments to the naturalization laws, which was adopted. Bills and constitutional amendments establishing universal suffrage were introduced by Messrs. Boutwell, Broomall, and Kelley. Bills regulating the currency, providing for redemption of greenbacks in gold and prohibiting sales of coin by the Treasury, were presented by Messrs. Lynch and Pike, of Me., and Ingersoll, of Ill. Mr. Morrill offered a joint resolution censuring the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, and asking his recall, which, on motion of Mr. Banks, was referred to the Foreign Committee, by a vote of 94 to 41. On motion of Mr. Boutwell, the Reconstruction Committee was directed to investigate affairs in Texas, and on motion of Mr. Schofield, in Georgia. Mr. Eliot, of Mass., introduced a bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. Mr. Mullins of Tenn., introduced a bill to suppress the "Ku-Klux." Mr. Bingham presented a bill providing for an election in Virginia next January. On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the Ways and Means Committee were directed to consider the expediency of sales of surplus Treasury gold to assist in liquidation of portions of the public debt; and, on motion of Mr. Spalding, the same committee were instructed to report on the expediency of providing for a resumption of specie payments. Mr. Cary, of Ohio, offered a resolution repealing the Tenure-of-office bill, which was tabled. The Cooper Tariff bill of last July came up in order, but was left for consideration by the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Shanks, of Ohio, offered a resolution recognizing the Provisional Government of Crete. Mr. Robinson, of New York, offered a resolution calling upon the President for correspondence relating to imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, etc. Mr. Banks moved its reference, whereupon Mr. Robinson withdrew it.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The *Times* generally confirms the correctness of the *Observer's* list of the probable members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, but asserts that Earl Russell will not accept office. It also thinks the appointment of Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of Bruce Villiers and Coleridge to seats in the Cabinet, doubtful. The *Times* adds to the *Observer's* list the name of James Moncrief as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is certain that Lord Kimberly will be Lord of the Privy Seal and Earl de Grey President of the Privy Council in the new Cabinet.

It is said that Sir Roundell Palmer will be appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board; and Bernal Osborne, Home Secretary, the latter taking Palmer's seat in Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—George Peabody the American philanthropist, has made another donation of £100,000 to the poor of London.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Intelligence has reached here that the steamer Hibernia, from New York, bound for Glasgow, has foundered off the Irish coast. The captain and eighty-one passengers are reported saved. One of the steamer's boats, with thirteen passengers on board, was lost.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—P. M.—Additional particulars have been received of the loss of the Hibernia. The steamship sailed from New York November 14. She sunk November 25, seven hundred miles to the west of the Irish coast. The passengers and crew all took to the boats, five in number, two of which have been picked up, and one is known to have been capsized and all on board lost.

The fate of the people on the remaining two boats is as yet unknown. It is now certain that fifty-two persons, including the captain of the Hibernia, are saved. The first mate was drowned. Intelligence of the missing boats is looked for with great anxiety.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers who left New York in the Hibernia:—Miss A. Rogerson, C. Boyle, P. Brewster, John C. Forbes, E. Morrell, Miss A. Webb, John N. Bethel, Mrs. Bethel, George Mason, A. Mason, Mrs. D. A. Morton, Bernard M. Felyn, John Robinson, Rev. M. O'Connor, Nelson A. Olds, Miss M. Campbell.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—The Republicans paraded the streets of Cadiz yesterday with arms in their hands, and made other demonstrations threatening the public peace. The troops were called out and dispersed the procession, and prevented further proceedings. Similar demonstrations have been made by the Republicans at different points.

Rumors are in circulation that the Provisional Government intend to postpone the general elections to the 15th of January, and the meeting of the Constituent Cortes until the 15th of February. The Republicans at Tarragona yesterday attacked and dispersed a meeting of the advocates of monarchy.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—A pitched battle has been fought between the troops and the rebels. The following is the official account of the affair:—Count Valmazada met the rebels at the foot of Mount Alta Gracia, between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, when a general engagement ensued, in which the losses were equal, each side having about fifty killed. General Belancourt was taken prisoner.

The latest news from Alguin is favorable to the hopes of the loyalists. Thirty-seven soldiers who fortified themselves in the hospital still hold out against the insurgents. The reinforcements sent to them will arrive there to-day, when another struggle is anticipated for the possession of the place.

The *Diario* reports that at a place about eight leagues distant from Santa Espiritu some rebels entered private houses and committed outrages.

Rebel accounts of the battle at Moron represent that the spaniards lost one hundred, while the rebels had only twenty killed.

Rebel sympathizers also claim that Valmazada was defeated at Mount Alta Gracia. Private letters from the scene contradict the latter report, and particularly sustain the official despatches. It is very difficult to obtain correct and trustworthy information, as the city is flooded with conflicting reports.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Rio Grande files to December 1, received here, say that the Tamaulipas insurgents, under Vargas, Caballero, and others, are very active, but as yet have made no movements of much military importance. The small and isolated bodies of the State forces are unable to cope with them, but Escobedo is marching with the third division of the national army on Matamoras, where he will reorganize for a vigorous campaign.

Cortina has been ordered to Tamaulipas with his whole command. While encamped about sixty miles from San Luis Potosi the earth was shaken many times in quick succession, and the mountain near by commenced an eruption. Cortina resumed his march hastily.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Supreme Court met at noon to-day. All the Judges except Grier were present. The commission of William M. Evarts as Attorney-General was read, and the Court adjourned in order to pay the usual visit to the President of the United States. The docket will be called to-morrow.

The credentials of the

Senators from Georgia

were presented to-day, whereupon a discussion arose on a motion by Senator Drake to refer to the Judicial Committee. Drake made

A Bitter Speech

against the admission of the Senators. The discussion will consume most of the day.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—A South Pass City despatch says 300 Sioux attacked Washuse and his band of Snoshones in Big Wind River Valley, Nov. 22. Two Indians were killed on each side, and the Shoshones retired to the white settlements. An Omaha despatch says the snow-storm, which has been raging for thirty hours, is the heaviest experienced in Nebraska for many years. The snow is eighteen inches deep on a level.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 7—The New Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until January 16. The revenue of Canada for November was $1,214,154, and the expenditures $877,488. C. E. Elwall, correspondent of the Stockholm *Daily News*, is here, with instructions from the Swedish Government to acquire a knowledge of the country, with a view to encourage emigration, and to develop commerce between the two countries.

From Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 7.—The Hon. J. C. Troop, one of the Nova Scotia delegates to England, publishes a letter condemning Mr. Howe's course and indorsing Annand.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS

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MANUFACTORY,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

11 17 tuthsimrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUBOIS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to

ELIZA DUBOIS, Executrix.
12 1 6w* No. 605 TASKER Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 12 | MOON RISES.....1 07
SUN SETS.....4 43 | HIGH WATER.....9 45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEO. N. TATHAM,
ANDREW WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
China	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec 12
G of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 9
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 10
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 12
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 15
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	D c. 23
Jonisin	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 29

Mails will be forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Enterprise, Barnes, St. John, N. B., C. G. Van Horn.
Brig Rollerson Scott, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Secat, Boston, do.
Schr A. F. Valentine Bayles, Providence, do.
Brig A. C. Sibbers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Rollerson Scott, from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Blondin, Chapman, from Provincetown, with fish to A. Hughes.
Schr Everglade, Leland, 4 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Vesta, Eaton, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to S. B. Bailey & Sons.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, from Portland, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Louis F. Smith, Crie, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Lancaster, Saulsbury, 4 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

(COPY.)

"THE STAR OF THE UNION"—OFFICIAL REPORT OF HER LOSS.

MOBILE OR MAR. PORT OF COAST OF CUBA, Nov. 24, 1868.—William L. James, Esq., Philadelphia—Sir:—We sailed from New Orleans on the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., with a general cargo and fourteen passengers. Crossed the bar at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, with a heavy gale from the north, so that we could not land the pilot, but had to carry him along with us. Run the ship SE. by S. to ease her, until noon and then hauled up SE. ½ E. and steered that course until noon on Friday, the 13th, experiencing heavy gales all the time.

Unable during this time to get an observation, I hauled up E. ½ S., judging my position to be long 84 deg. W. lat. 23 16 N. At 5 P. M. saw the land and named it Cape Cruz, N. and E. Wind ESE. At 6 P. M. saw a light near our lee and put the helm hard starboard. Just then the ship struck. Immediately reversed the engine, the ship heading N. ½ W., and in turning ahead the strap broke. Made all sail and lowered a boat to run out a kedge anchor. The men were lowered out in the boat and commenced to run the kedge ashore. The steam pipe breaking left us to the mercy of the sea. Pumps were worked and found all right.

On Saturday, 21st inst., I was able to send a boat ashore to seek assistance but no second boat could be had. I then commenced to land the passengers, sending the women and children first. These went safely. The boat then was capsized in the surf, and I am sorry to say two passengers, Mr. G. W. Clark, of San Francisco and Mr. George Johnson, merchant, of Havana, were drowned. Three boats were turned over and baggage, mails, charts and provisions wet, and some of the latter were lost.

I then sent Purser Townsend to Bahia Honda, but he had to return, being unable to cross the river intervening.

I then despatched the first officer, Mr. Dix, and a passenger, a native Cuban, with a boat's crew to reach a station whence a telegram could be sent to Havana.

In this they were successful and on Wednesday, 17th inst., the United States gunboat Pensacola and steamship Francisco de Asis came along and took off passengers and crew to Havana. Leaving the wreck in charge of the first mate and purser, I went up to Havana and saw Mr. Pablo Nunez, acting agent of the underwriters, and on my return with the lighters, found all right.

We are now employed trying to get the cargo out of the ship, and are doing the best that can be done under the circumstances to save the property; but the vessel will be a total wreck.

I desire to call especial notice to the kindness and attention of the officers and crews above-mentioned. Having succeeded in extricating us from such unpleasant surroundings, they were untiring in their efforts to make us as comfortable as possible.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS W. JONES, Captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, was up at Mobile 1st inst. for Liverpool.
Barque Amazon, Sylvhuford, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 21st ult.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsey, was in the Roads, Breakwater, 21st inst. bound out.
Barque Sea View Globe, from Swan Island for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortress Monroe 5th inst.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman from Oporto for London, sailed from Plymouth 22d ult.
Brig Olive Foss, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Portland 4th inst.
Brig S. D. Hart, Burgess, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Brig Mary E Dana O'Neil, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Sea Breeze, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr Joseph W. Webster, Hawkins, which cleared at Philadelphia Oct. 28 for Antwerp with 18 147½ gallons refined petroleum (valued at $34 23 77) was abandoned at sea 16th ult., in a sinking condition. The J. W. W. registered 442 tons; was built at New York in 1855 and hailed from New York.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 5th inst., in 65 hours' passage.
Schrs Mary A. Predmore, Hart; William F. Phelps, Cranmer; Success, Richards; S. L. Russell, Smith; Amelia, Beebe; and R. J. Mercer, King, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Cross Ledge Lightvessel will be removed from her station in the Delaware Bay (for the winter), on and after the 12th inst.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. H. GARDNER, U. S. N.,
Lighthouse Inspector, Fourth District.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE

American Sunday-School Union

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Interesting and Beautiful Books

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CHILDREN and YOUTH,

suitable for

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CHILDREN'S BOOKS
TOY BOOKS IN LINEN

MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.

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THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,

No. 722 SANSOM STREET,

11 20 imrp PHILADELPHIA.

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EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES

As much, and perhaps more, than others, for the same Class of Goods.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
SHAWLS OF FINE GRADE.
LYONS COAT VELVETS.
LYONS PURE SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SERGES.
GOLD MIXED REPELLANTS.
BEST BLACK VELVETEENS. [10 13 tuthsSm
BLUES, BROWNS, PURPLES, ETC.

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HOTELS BOARDING-HOUSES

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINENS AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

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COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,

No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,

MRS. PROCTOR

HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS

To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,

Where she will be happy to see her friends.

The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.

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All Styles of this justly celebrated SKIRT.

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OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

12 5 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 each to $3 20, in abiein and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset skirt supporters, at $1 50.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Cords, 5 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 25m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Make a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1868.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfer in the appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1868, viz:—

From Item 22 (for board and washing for patients, nurses, and officers Municipal Hospital) to Item 5 (for fuel, furniture, cleansing, repairs, postage, and incidentals), four hundred dollars ($400.)

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water Pipe on Hoffman and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets:—

Hoffman street, from Ninth to Tenth street, First ward.

Warren street, from Thirty-third to Thirty-eighth street, Twenty-fourth ward.

Federal street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, Twenty-sixth ward.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKELEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. 1128 CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 1yp

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATTES, No. 70 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4364. 11 13 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M., GRAND MATINEE.
POSITIVE LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.
GERMAN OPERA.
Flotow's Charming Comic Opera,
MARTHA.
Martha.....MADAME ROTTER
Nancy.....MADAME CELLINI
Lionel.....MADAME GERSTER
Plunkett.....HERR HABELMANN
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) Dec. 9,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
Bellini's Favorite Opera,
NORMA
(BY REQUEST).
MADAME LA GRANGE in her world renowned part of NORMA. MISS McCULLOCH as Adalgisa. SIG. BOSETTI as Pollio. SIG. ANTONUCCI as Oroveso.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
THURSDAY, Dec. 10, GERMAN OPERA,
AND LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Tickets and Stage can now be secured for any night at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Introducing the
GREAT ROBINSON
and every member of the
ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE
ever in Philadelphia.
TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE,
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE,
when the Entire Troupe will appear in a
GRAND ACADEMY OF EXCELLENCE
AND DIVERSITY.
Admission to the Matinee, 50 cents. Children accompanied by Adults, 25 cents. Family Circle, 75 cents. Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2.
Evening prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 8,
the Pathetic Hebrew Drama of
LEAH THE FORSAKEN.
Leah.....MISS D. P. BOWERS
Rudolph.....MR J. C. McCOLLOM
To conclude with the Langhanke Farce of
A PERFECT PIECE OF BUSINESS.
WEDNESDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.
THE ORANGE GIRL
a Christmas Story, will be produced shortly.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
MONDAY, Dec. 7, and EVERY EVENING, first night of Colonel Fitzgerald's Play,
WOLVES AT BAY.
With every scene new
By Charles Hawthorne and Mr. Fetter.
Realistic Mechanical Effects,
By John Furze and Assistant.
New Music and Dresses,
By Mr. JOHN DREW and Company
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET below Arch. Commences at 7:30.
J. C. GREGORY.....Sole Lessee and Manager
First week of
THE AUTOMATON.
First week of the
SPIRAL ASCENSION.
First week of JOCKO THE MONKEY.
An entire change every night.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1868.

Congress and Its Duty.

The two houses of Congress reassembled yesterday at the national capital under far more favorable auspices than for many years past. They came together to see the culmination of the great object of their political existence, the success of their policy of reconstruction. In the meeting of those members who for years have stood together in good and ill repute, who have fought the demon Rebellion and the giant Prejudice, and have conquered both, there is something peculiarly pleasing. They, like warrior-victors, recount the dangers they have passed and congratulate each other on the complete victory they have achieved. The matters which for six years past it has been their duty to discuss are now becoming insignificant. The question of reconstruction is almost out of the way. The success of General Grant, and the preservation of the large majority of the Republican party in each house, render the continuance of any line of policy they may see fit to agree upon a certainty for at least four years to come. Within as many months the whole system of reconstruction will be in complete working order, and the obstacles in the road, which have heretofore caused delay, be levelled down by the certainty of decision in the incoming Administration. The thoughts of the country and also of the Representatives can now be turned to other issues, and they can devote themselves to questions comparatively slighted in the unusual attention to the question of loyalty.

What is it the duty of Congress to devote itself to, now that the issue of reconstruction is practically removed? We can answer negatively with more force. It is not its duty to continue to tinker and meddle with the body of reconstruction laws which it has established. So far as the policy of government in the Southern States is concerned, Congress has done all that it can in justice do to give perfect equality of rights to all men. It has passed laws quite stringent enough, and has given force to those laws by the establishment of governments which carry into execution their theory. These laws are sufficiently decided and sufficiently broad. With the accession of General Grant will come a proper execution of these laws, and it would be both useless and unwise to add to or correct them. They are good enough as they stand, and the people of the land have so declared. Therefore we favor the abandonment of reconstructive legislation, and with it all the various measures which the undue zeal of partisanship has led the authors to propose. Among those which should die the death is the measure declaring by statute the existence of universal suffrage in all the States. We deny its constitutionality and seriously doubt its policy. If an amendment to the Constitution is deemed proper by two-thirds, let it be proposed to the States; but as to decree who shall vote in Pennsylvania by a general law passed in Washington is an idea entirely too arbitrary to be candidly sustained. Such a measure would be the death-knell of the Republican party. We favor universal suffrage ourselves, and would cheerfully support it in any legal and politic way; but the Sumner bill is neither the one nor the other. We hope, therefore, that Congress will let all such measures rest in peace, and let the solution of the great problem all over the land be worked out by time and the gradual education of the popular mind, which must come with success in the practical workings of equal rights in the more Southern Commonwealths.

Having let reconstruction remain as it is, to what should Congress direct its attention? There are so many grave questions that have been necessarily slighted in the all-absorbing devotion to the issue of equal rights, that it will take time to select what first demands attention. Probably to the revenue system should be directed the earnest investigation of both houses. The present plan of raising internal revenue is so full of facilities through which rascality can be perpetrated, so abounding with means of swindling without detection, that it needs a thorough renovation. It would almost be easier to recommence on a new foundation than to continue to patch up the present one. Some decided steps should be taken to repress the frauds which now deprive the Government of so much which is its just due; and the above will occupy no small proportion of the time of Congress. Then, again, the issue of finance demands most thorough investigation. To a certain extent we have lost sight of this in the flurry and excitement of the last few months. Yet its overwhelming importance is generally appreciated, and it is to-day demanding careful and extended examination. It is time that some steps be taken to establish for our nation a decided financial policy, and this can only be done by a prolonged consideration of the whole subject. To this Congress should devote itself. Then, again, the *tariff* calls loudly for revision. Our home interests must be protected, and that adequately, and this can only be done through a just tariff on imports. The object of the tariff should be a double one—to raise revenue and to protect native industries; and the present schedule is not formed with any such intention. To these three great measures—the revenue, the finances, and the tariff—Congress could devote every moment of its time and do the nation most signal service. With these still pending, there is certainly no time for the discussion of extreme measures neither warranted by necessity, expediency, nor law.

The Uprising in France.

The continued political difficulties in France, coupled with the reported decline in the Emperor's health, furnish an inauspicious augury for the perpetuation of the Napoleonic dynasty. The heir apparent will evidently have great difficulty in acquiring and maintaining the position now held by his father, and his prospects are not much better than those of the exiled princes of the old line of French monarchs. It is by no means certain that Louis Napoleon will not be deposed by his discontented subjects. His constant efforts to maintain and extend his popularity have proved unsuccessful. Always hated by the sincere Republicans and the sincere Royalists, he has failed to endow the Empire with the glory which Frenchmen demand as a compensation for the surrender of liberty. While he taxes the resources of the people heavily, and maintains an immense standing army, he gratifies the national pride with no resplendent victories, and his tortuous policy has resulted in a mortifying failure to extend French influence in the New World, and in the destruction of French dominance in Europe. Helping to raise Italy to high rank as a continental power, Frenchmen contemplate with indignation the danger that their heroic efforts have aided rather to strengthen a probable antagonist than to create a formidable ally, and they are disgusted with the failure of the Emperor to prevent the formation of a new empire as powerful as France. To the loss of national prestige, and the continued pressure of the conscription and high taxes, are added constant and irritating persecutions of the press and unpopular new exhibitions of absolutism, and the time may soon come when the people will be ready to dare anything to secure a change of rulers.

The Situation in Spain.

The prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulties in Spain, and the establishment of a permanent government of liberal ideas in place of the despotism of Isabella II, is not promising. The monarchical and republican parties are becoming more antagonistic every day, and the cable gives us rumors of demonstrations threatening the public peace in various places. In Cadiz the republicans paraded with arms in their hands, and troops were called out to disperse the procession and prevent further demonstrations; while in Tarragona the republicans attacked and dispersed a meeting of monarchists. This sort of thing is the beginning of anarchy, and the only hope against a relapse into despotism is in the speedy establishment of a stable government, that will command the confidence of the people and be strong enough to put down agitators of all parties who seek to keep up a spirit of dissension. Unfortunately the prospects are not encouraging in this respect. The Provisional Junta seems satisfied to keep the management of affairs in its own hands, and it is rumored that they intend to postpone the general elections until the 15th of January and the meeting of the Constituent Cortes for a month later. In the present state of affairs every hour of delay is dangerous, and we are more than ever convinced not only that the Spanish people are not prepared for republicanism, but that the chances of their being granted an opportunity to try the experiment are exceedingly slim. They made clean work in the revolution, but they have not shown any skill in the difficult task of reconstruction, and we cannot but admit that the situation grows more unpromising every day.

The success of General Sheridan in his first grand assault upon the Cheyenne Indians will remove the apprehensions that the country was about to enter upon an Indian war that would prove a serious drain upon the national treasury. The present campaign is evidently instituted with the intention of accomplishing results briefly and economically, and it does not belong to the category of the contests which were waged mainly for the benefit of contractors, and which were characterized by their raids upon the revenues rather than by any disposition or ability to punish murderous red marauders or to keep the peace on the frontier.

Chromo-Lithographs.

The popularity of chromo-lithographs is, we think, a most promising sign, and we are confident that pictures in this style, attractive in color as well as design, and cheap enough to place them within the means of the poorest, will do more to cultivate a taste for art than any other means that could be devised. The large sale of chromos, too, while it necessarily puts upon the market many inferior works, at the same time encourages the best manufacturers to make improvements, and to rival each other in the excellence of the pictures issued from their establishments. Our American chromo artists have improved much in a few years, and if they still fail to rival the best foreign works, they give promise of future excellence that entitles them to commendatory notice.

A very attractive little subject has just been issued by Colton, Zahn, & Roberts, No. 172 William street, New York. It is copied from a painting by C. E Boettcher, of Dusseldorf, and is entitled "Attention, sir," representing a rosy-cheeked little fellow teaching a dog to go through with some tricks. We think that this picture will be popular, as it deserves to be. "God's Acre," which we noticed a week or two ago, is a pathetic little picture of fine artistic qualities. "The Unconscious Sleeper" and "Whittier's Barefoot Boy" are also pleasing subjects, which have already won their way to favor. Turner, Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, successors to G. W. Pitcher, have those we have mentioned, and an infinite variety of other chromos of American and European manufacture, and those who wish to purchase can scarcely fail to find something in their large stock that will suit in price and subject.

—The Chicago *Times* has been measuring the growth of that city during the past year, and finds that thirty-four miles of buildings have been erected, at a cost of $25,000,000, and twenty-five churches, costing $2,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.—GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PRICES, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos, as follows viz:—

No. 1 Class $400, for $250. No. 2 Class $425, for $275. No. 3 Class, $450, for $300. No. 4 Class, $475, for $325. No. 5 Class, $500, for $375. No. 6 Class, $550, for $400. No. 7 Class, $575, for $425. No. 8 Class, $600, for $475. No. 9 Class, $750, for $500. No. 10 Class, $700 for $550. Square Grand, $600, for $600. Concert Grand, $1200, for $875.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at *bargains* before the Holidays. We have the largest assortment of instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city and are determined to close out our present large stock at *"Manufacturers' first cost prices."* Every instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one, the opportunity of obtaining one of these *justly celebrated and highly improved Pianos.*

Call and examine them at our new and beautiful ware rooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

SOHMACKER & PIANO MFG CO.,
11 16 tu th s 12 31 No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

LECTURE.—"PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF FENIANISM IN IRELAND." A lecture upon the above subject will be delivered by J. J. MYERS, Esq., A. A. G. U. I., late of Mount Joy Prison, Dublin, at the Assembly Buildings, TENTH and CHESNUT streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, December 12, 1868.

Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M., to commence at 8

Tickets, 25 cents 11

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 8 1868

Coupons due on the 15th instant on the gold loan of this company, will be paid in coin at their office on and after that date.

Holders of ten or more coupons are requested to present them and receive therefor receipts dated 9 o'clock the 15th.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD
12 8 1w Treasurer.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8 1868

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 8 w s1 J13 Cashier.

ODONTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, D. C. L., will read a paper on the "Disinterment of the Remains of William Rufus" before this Society, at the

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE,
No. 108 N. TENTH Street,
at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING. Public invited. 11*

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF the NORTH BROAD STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the Chapel, MASTER Street, near Sixteenth is open nightly. Great musical treat to-night. A fine chance to buy Christmas presents. 12 8 2t*

THE FAIR NOW OPEN AT THE Memorial Baptist Chapel, corner of BROAD and MASTER Streets, will continue open TO-DAY and TO-MORROW only, opening each day at 3 o'clock P. M. A great variety of articles for sale below store prices. Admission free. 12 8 2t

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,
11 25 thatu1f PROPRIETORS.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

ELEGANT FRENCH BRONZES

COMPRISING

GROUPES AND FIGURES,

Just landed per steamer,

TO BE SOLD ON

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 9, 1868,

AT HALF-PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AT

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

B. SCOTT, Jr.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 16 1m rp No. 13 S CHESNUT Street.

THE MOTH ATE MY OVERCOAT!

Oh! How the busy little moth
Go holes the finest kind of cloth!

Last spring I put my coat away
To keep, till the frost of the winter's day.

And now I take it out o' the chest—
'Tis full of holes—and the moth doth cause it!

Oh! wicked, wicked little moth,
To eat my coat of the finest cloth.

And now, alack! Oh! what shall I do?
For the garment's eaten through and through.

I never will pay to stand and weep,
While ROCKHILL & WILSON sell goods so cheap

For a twenty-dollar greenback note,
I can buy me an elegant overcoat.

'Tis stout and thick, and of splendid cloth.
Better than that consumed by the moth.

Surely nobody need ever freeze,
While ROCKHILL & WILSON sell coats like these.

THE MOST OVERCOAT FOR THE LEAST MONEY. Apply at once at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

AARON E. BURR.

BURLINGTON, N. J., October 9, 1868.

This is to certify, that in the year 1864 I was pronounced by the physicians who attended me to be in the *last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and that my end was near at hand.*

At this critical stage of affairs I was induced by a friend to give "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. I did so, and I was almost immediately relieved. I persevered, took fourteen bottles of the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial," and was completely restored to health once more! Four years have elapsed since my miraculous restoration to health, and I am still in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and would say in all sincerity that, under God, I owe my life and health to "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!" I advise all poor, lingering consumptives, if they value life and health, to give the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. AARON E. BURR.

Mr. Burr is one of the most prominent and influential merchants of Burlington, New Jersey. This Great Remedy is sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Also, at Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. One of the most celebrated and successful regular practising Physicians of the age in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by letter, free of charge. This is an opportunity rarely offered invalids in this penurious and money-making age: and those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well in making a note of the above liberal offer.

Send for a Circular. Address all communications, "L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12 8 thatu4p

VITI BROS.' Sale of Elegant Black Marble and Gilt 21-day Clocks, large Bronze Groups and Figures, Bronze Vases, with Medallions, etc., etc., WILL NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

The collection offered at that time will consist of over 50 superior Black and Green Marble 21-day Clocks, THE MOVEMENTS OF WHICH BEAR THE NAME OF THE FIRM AND ARE WARRANTED.

Also, several high-finished Groupes and Figures, large Marble Vases for halls, Alabaster Groupes and Statuettes, comprising a choice selection of objects of Art and Vertu, all of which are now being opened from original packages just landed from France and Italy.

Date and place of sale will be duly advertised four days previous to sale.

VITI BROS.
(Late Vito Viti & Sons),
11 No. 149 S. FRONT Street.

"MELROSE ABBEY."

BAILEY & CO.

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION

HOPPIN'S

Model in Cork of these Famous Ruins.

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

tuths1 PHILADELPHIA.

Peterson & Brothers,

No. 306 CHESNUT Street,

Are Now Selling all Books at a Discount of from

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FROM PUBLISHERS' RETAIL PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND MELODEON ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

FALLEN PRIDE;

OR

THE MOUNTAIN GIRL'S LOVE.

BY

MRS EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

Now being published in weekly instalments in the "Philadelphia Saturday Night," IS ALSO PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM, AND FOR SALE BY

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

It is published in a large duodecimo volume, in uniform style with all Mrs. Southworth's works, and sold at the low price of $1.75 in cloth or $1.00 in paper cover.

"Fallen Pride; or, The Mountain Girl's Love," is the work by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth now running through the columns of the "Philadelphia Saturday Night," and which is creating such a furore all over the country, being pronounced to be the best and most exciting work ever written by that popular American authoress.

Read what the editors of the "Saturday Night" say of it in their paper, editorially:—

"Fallen Pride; or, The Mountain Girl's Love," is one of the best, if not the best and most absorbing stories ever written by Mrs. Southworth, the Queen of American novelists. It abounds in startling incidents, in scenes in interest at every step, and culminates in a powerful and startling manner. We thus call the attention of our readers to it, knowing that if they once enter upon its perusal they will endorse every word we have said in its praise.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have also just issued a new, complete, and uniform edition of all the popular works by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Their names are as follows. Price of each, $1.50 in paper or $1.75 in cloth:—

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S WORKS.

Fallen Pride	$1.50	The Lost Heiress	$1.50
The Widow's Son	1.50	The Three Beauties	1.50
Bride's Jewels	1.50	Vivia, Secret Power	1.50
The Fortune Seekers	1.50	The Two Sisters	1.50
Ailworth Abbey	1.50	The Missing Bride	1.50
The Spiral Eye	1.50	Wife's Victory	1.50
The Fatal Marriage	1.50	The Mother-in-Law	1.50
Love's Labor Won	1.50	Haunted Homestead	1.50
Deserted Wife	1.50	Lady of the Isle	1.50
Retribution	1.50	Curse of Clifton	1.50
Discarded Daughter	1.50	Gulf of Pearl River	1.50

Above books are each published in paper cover at $1.50 each, or each one is issued in cloth at $1.75 each.

Hickory Hall	$0.50	Broken Engagement	25
HANS BREIT'S ANN'S BALL DRESS.			
HANS BREIT'S ANN'S PARTY. With OTHER BALL DRESS. By Charles G. Leland. Third Edition. Price, Fifty Cents			
DR HASSELER'S BOOK OF TRAVELS.			
ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. Letters from France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and England. By Charles H. Hasseler, M. D., of Pottsville. One large duodecimo volume, cloth. Price, $2.			
ROSA KEE'S NEW BOOK.			
THE MORRISONS. By Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, author of "Ten Years of a Widow." One large duodecimo volume, cloth. Price, $1.75, or in one volume, paper cover price $1.50.			
ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW BOOK.			
MABEL'S MISTAKE. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, author of "Passion and Famine," etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1.75 in cloth, or $1.50 in paper cover.			
ANN S. STEPHENS' OTHER WORKS.			
Doubly False	$1.50	The Rejected Wife	$1.50
The Soldier's Orphans	1.50	Mary Derwent	1.50
Silent Struggles	1.50	Fashion and Famine	1.50
The Wife's Secret	1.50	The Old Homestead	1.50
The Gold Brick	1.50	The Heiress	1.50

The above are in paper cover, or in cloth at $1.75 each.

PETERSON & BROTHERS are now selling all BOOKS at RETAIL, at a DISCOUNT of from TWENTY FIVE to FORTY PER CENT. OFF FROM PUBLISHERS' RETAIL PRICES

All Books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at above discounts. Call in person, or send for whatever books you want, to the Cheap Bookselling and Publishing Establishment of

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Subscriptions received for all the Magazines published, at Publishers' Prices, and the Magazines delivered to any place in the city, or sent per mail to any direction. 1 4 6p

808. TURNERS', 808.

CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE ALL THE NEW CHROMOS:

GOD'S ACRE,
ATTENTION,
TWO FRIENDS,
WHITTIER'S BARE-FOOT BOY,
UNCONSCIOUS SLEEPER,
HORSES IN STORM; also,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN CHROMOS.

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BINDING OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THE LOWEST RATES.

TURNER BROTHERS & CO.,

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Above EIGHTH Street,

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HOLIDAY BOOKS! HOLIDAY BOOKS!!—ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

All Standard Works kept constantly on hand. Largest supply in the city of Juvenile Books, English and American Toy Books—an immense supply in every variety of binding.

Fresh supply of $2 books selling for 50 cents. All new publications as soon as issued, and sold at less than publishers' prices.

Everything in our line at a great reduction.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Store open in the evening.

THE POPULAR CHEAP BOOK STORE,
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 8 2t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

Gopsill's Philadelphia Directory for 1870

The subscriber takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Philadelphia that he is about closing the above work for the printers, and earnestly requests all persons whose names have not been taken by the canvassers, or those who have made changes in their firms, places of business or residence, to notify him at the Directory Office, No. 261 S. FIFTH Street, corner of Walnut.

12 8 3t ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.

Particular attention is invited at the present time from those in search of a really tasty Present for the Holidays to the Elegantly Bound or Illustrated Books in the collection, and the Children's Books, with any bindings and attractive pictures.

Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume.

10 6 No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

1817 REMOVED TO 1317

BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.

MARSH & CO'S

NEW MUSIC STORE,

NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.

JOHN MARSH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT

FOR THE SALE OF

THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

DIRECT FROM EUROPE

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET.

12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cerumene, superior to any others in use, at F. MANNHAS, No. 48 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 8 28 2

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NE PLUS ULTRA

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WHOLESALE DEPOT,

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18 5 6t PHILADELPHIA.

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WHOLESALE DEPOT,

SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Sts.,

12 5 3t PHILADELPHIA.

QUEEN OLIVES.

VERY LARGE AND FINE

QUEEN OLIVES,

FIRST OF THE SEASON, NEW CROP.

Just in store, and for sale by the gallon or quart.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 9 1 1 PHILADELPHIA.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE!!

ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION.

To be had of nearly all Grocers in the City and Country. 12 5 17t 4p

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 1rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR and a bag or half barrel SPERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL, HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m rp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS.

JUST OPENED,

A FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

RICH SWISS LACE

AND

LOW PRICED NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

MOQUET AND EMBROIDERED

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

S. E. Corner THIRTEENTH & CHESNUT,

9 2 ws 1p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF heirs and alias order of Orphans' Court, estates of Nathans, minors, Isabella Coleman, under will of Isaiah Nathans, deceased.—Four-story brick Dwelling, No. 347 N. Front street, extending through to Water street, where it is five stories high. On Tuesday, December 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at the Exchange, all that bank messuage and lot of ground situate on the bank of Front and Water streets, 16 feet 10 inches southward of Callowhill street; containing in breadth north and south 13 feet, or thereabouts, and in length east and west about 40 feet, more or less. Bounded north by the corner messuage and lot of Thomas Britton, eastward by Water street, southward by another bank messuage and lot late of Thomas Britton, and westward by Front street aforesaid. Being the same premises which Jonathan Penrose, Esq., High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, by deed poll bearing date 1st of April, A. D. 1800, acknowledged in open Supreme Court at Philadelphia, September 3, A. D. 1800, and entered in Book B, page 162, granted and conveyed unto Isaiah Nathans, in fee. Sale absolute.

By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 8 19 26] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewers on Eighteenth street, from Vine street to Spring Garden street, and on Walnut street, from Thirty-third to Thirty-eighth street, will be paid January 5th, 1869.

All persons having claims for labor done or material furnished for said sewers are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of the fifth day of January, 1869.

MARLON E. DICKINSON,
12 8 tu6t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1868.

To-day

GENERAL GRANT,

having arrived here on Sunday by the 10 o'clock New Haven train, and engaged rooms at the St. Nicholas, is expected to "assist" at a fashionable wedding.

The wedding is that of Major Benjamin to a daughter of ex-Governor Fish.

The morning wedding is expected to be followed by a grand evening reception, held by Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts at her husband's residence, on Fifth avenue.

General Grant will assist there also.

Luckily, Mrs. O. Roberts' suites of rooms include an elegant smoking-room.

But unlike other great men who will have to be "assisted" unwontedly by the time midnight arrives, I don't believe that the General will require any assistance but his own when bed-time comes.

They say that if Parton had not written that dreadful libel on smokers, in the *Atlantic*, he might have become the new President's private secretary.

What I have already hinted about

VELOCIPEDISTS

in this city has come true.

A fashionable Velocipede Riding School has been established on Broadway, near Twenty-second street.

Those who have become adepts in the new art exhibit themselves daily.

Which latter word reminds me that it sometimes appears on the play-bills as a proper noun in connection with certain sensation plays.

Believe me, we shall soon have another original drama by the author of *Under the Gaslight*, entitled the *Velocipedist's' Vengeance; or, the Cinder-Wenches of Spuyten-Devil.*"

FRANK LESLIE

has drawn the $2500 prize at the Derby Athenæum.

There is much good feeling between Mr. Leslie and Mr. Derby, but whether as an antecedent or a consequent I cannot say.

All that I can say is, that if I should have drawn the prize I should feel towards Mr. Derby like a brotner.

MR. ENGLAND'S ASSAULTER,

a brutal policeman, named McComb, has been dismissed from the police force, a punishment valuable to innocent victims, but a hundred-fold too good for him.

THE BUSINESS OF REPORTER

in this city is neither pleasant nor safe.

No other sort of men excepting horse-car drivers and conductors work so much for so little.

One of the best stenographers in the city, Mr. James Roberts, who was lately in the habit of reporting cases promiscuously, died on Saturday night from wounds received some weeks ago at a political meeting.

As a rule reporters here are an unappreciated, ill-paid set.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN,

the writer of a thousand stories, all of them good, is in reality coming to this country early in February. He will bring with him his habit of stopping at friends' houses and relating impromptu tales.

He is going to be toted round by Professor Paul C. Linding, and if the readers of THE TELEGRAPH are so willing to argue themselves unknown as to profess no knowledge of Professor Linding, I would remind them that he is a countryman of Andersen's, and author of the new work of fiction, "Robert Fulton."

It is understood that Wood's Museum has been trying to engage him for the Saturday's matinee of children, but Andersen rejects the offer with contempt.

CORONER FLYNN

is continuing to make a fool of himself about the Gatewood homicide.

Superintendent Kennedy sent an attorney to represent him at the inquest, but the ferocious Flynn utterly refused to proceed with the inquest until Kennedy was forthcoming.

Kennedy not forthcoming, the inquest was adjourned.

Thursday evening is set aside by the

7TH AND 22D REGIMENTS

for their grand concert and ball at the Academy Music.

Many Philadelphia ladies will be there.

Attorney-General Brewster will assist, and resent the 22d Regiment with a large silver punch-bowl on behalf of their Long Branch guests.

REV CYRUS D. FOSS,

of the M. E. Church, in Thirty fourth street near Eighth avenue, has been thundering against the theatres. He says the theatre is the gate of perdition; and I suppose, according to that, the circus is two gates to the same interesting thoroughfare.

The most profound portion of his discourse is the concluding statement, which is that he was never in a theatre in his life.

There are enough "stupids" in the world without the need of any standing in the pulpit

OLD BATEMAN

is distinguishing himself by his announcemen of another opera by Offenbach, entitled *Les Bavards*, in which Tostee assumes the part of a needy young nobleman.

I hope she won't have to sing much, for if she does, I fear the audience will discover that the "young nobleman" is more needy in respect to voice than anything else ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

WE GUARANTEE *all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded*

PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS.—To fully carry out the above business rule at the present time we have

REDUCED ALL PRICES.—Our stock of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Ready made Clothing, which is large, complete, and comprehensive enough to embrace all desirable styles, sizes, and kinds,

MUST ALL BE SOLD, as it was manufactured for that special purpose. To insure this we intend to continue, as heretofore, to give all customers

MORE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than they can get elsewhere, under any and all circumstances! Call on us, hear our prices, and examine our goods before purchasing.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 536 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—

2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trousseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHN STOR, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented, except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care), that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased; either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now, the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds, was wasted to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands, similarly afflicted, have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York every other Tuesday, and at No 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5 Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonary Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

WARBURTON'S EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.—The proprietor of the large Fancy Goods Establishment, No. 1004 Chesnut street, makes an extra announcement to the effect that only two days now remain in which the public can take advantage of the very low rates at which a large and valuable stock of dress goods are being sold. What is left of to-day and to-morrow should immediately be improved by storekeepers, dressmakers, milliners, and the ladies generally in examining the fine selection of fabrics here of every imaginable kind. These are great bargains and when we speak of great bargains, we mean it practically and truthfully. There is a large stock on hand, the establishment is to be closed Wednesday evening, and the goods must be sold. This being the case, the owner, who has dealt in none but the very best of fabrics, makes, in addition to a general decrease in prices, a deduction of fifteen cents on every dollar's worth of goods purchased. If this is not reasonable, speak to us no more of discounts and low rates.

JOSH BILLINGS BEGS LEAF TO STATE:—

That Ships are called SHE because they always keep a man on the lookout.

That turning water into wine is a merkle in these days worth at least 200 per cent

That the store clothes made at

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET

are just ahead of any other store clothes yet brot into this notice, and he considers himself the competition judge, and confidentially refers unto

CHARLES STOKES & Co.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TO SHIPBUILDERS.—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Trial of Knowlton's Bevel Scroll Saw at Neafie's Yard, Richmond, Wednesday, December 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the presence of our prominent builders and artisans.

All interested in the introduction of labor-saving machinery are invited.

THEO. F. TAYLOR Agent, No. 1701 North street.

FURS—REMOVED TO No. 816.—Russia Hudson Bay Mink, Sable, Dark Squirrel, etc., of the best qualities, at the most reasonable prices, at our new and light store, No. 816 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth. Please give us a call.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & Co.

P. S.—No business transacted on Saturday. Furs altered and repaired. Remember 816.

"FALLEN PRIDE; or, the Mountain Girl's Love," published this day, is one of the best, if not the best and most absorbing story ever written by Mrs. Southworth. It abounds in thrilling incidents, increases in interest at every step and culminates in a powerful and startling manner. We call the attention of our readers to it, knowing that if they once enter upon its perusal, they will endorse every word we have said in its praise. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, in a large duodecimo volume, in uniform style with all her previous works, and sold at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover, and will be sent free of postage to any one, on receipt of the price by the Publishers.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 38 South second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly" etc

MARRIED.

LEWIS—GAUL.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. H. Castle, at his residence, No. 3501 Walnut street, DAVIDE LEWIS of Darby, Delaware county, and HARRIET B. GAUL, of Kingsessing, Philadelphia.

SNYDER—FRENDENVOLL.—On November 21 by Rev. Dr. Conard, Mr MILTON H. SNYDER to Miss LIZZIE J. FRENDENVOLL, all of this city.

DIED.

ARRISON.—On the 4th instant, PETER ARRISON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Bustleton pike, near Bustleton, on Tuesday, the 10th instant. To proceed to the Penn Cemetery, Frankford.

ATWOOD.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant at his late residence, in Camden DANIEL V., youngest son of Rev. Anthony Atwood, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 623 Catherine street, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Vaults.

DURELL.—On the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Jane Durell, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 139 Frankford road, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover street Vaults.

BOGAN.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. B. BOGAN, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Wise, No. 933 Lafayette street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 19

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To Purchasers of Holiday Presents.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

Successors to John O. Mead & Son,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Respectfully inform their customers and the public that they are now prepared to offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS during the HOLIDAY SEASON, and confidently invite an inspection of one of the largest stocks of Silver Plated Ware to be found in this city. Hard Metal Sets reduced from $115 to $75 and $50 per set. An examination of our stock will insure sales.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY, and RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, Plated and Unplated, in quantities as required. 11 19 thstu5w

ESTABLISHED 1828.

C. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
From the best manufacturers.

FINE JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, and latest styles.

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Direct from Paris.

SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
AT
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. [12 5 3wrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

And Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

12 1 tfrp *Manufactory, No. 21 & FIFTH St.*

A. B. WARDEN,

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. [12 8 tf

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,

JEWELLER,

12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE estate of FRANCIS J. TROUBAT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to make known the same without delay, to

E. TROUBAT, M. D., Administrator,
12 8 1m 6t No. 1021 WALNUT Street.

THE GREAT SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AS PER ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS.

THE SALE HAS COMMENCED, AND IS NOW IN FULL PROGRESS AT

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE CITY.

WE ARE RAPIDLY SELLING OFF.

PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.

OVERCOATS, All Styles. SUITS, Every Description.

PANTS AND VESTS, Hundreds of Varieties.

For a Short Time a Reduction of 15 Per Cent. on all Cash Sales in the Custom Department.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

THE VERY BEST MADE, AT HEAVY REDUCTIONS.

25 Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods

Determined to close out quickly the Stock of the late firm, no other house can approach the low prices at which we are selling off, as the large crowds who have filled the store all the week can testify.

All these goods are of our own excellent make, and satisfaction warranted.

HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M., AND SATURDAY NIGHT LATER.

Any garment bought at night or any other time cheerfully exchanged, and when not able to suit the customer the MONEY RETURNED, according to our custom for years past.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.

WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY, AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS. WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF

INTRINSIC VALUE

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILDS,
FANCY SILKS,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
LOW PRICE DELAINES,
LOW PRICE CALICOES, Etc.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 South SECOND Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF

INTRINSIC VALUE

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LATEST STYLE CLOAKS,
LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
FINE VELVET CLOTHS,
FINEST QUALITIES ASTRACHAN LOCKS,
SILK PLUSHES, ALL COLORS,
VELVETEENS, DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

12 8 tuth2t PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING.

STOKES & WOOD

Having removed to their NEW STORE,

S.W. Cor. ARCH and SEVENTH,

Will open on the 10th inst.

A Fresh and Desirable Stock of

DRY GOODS,

PURCHASED FROM THE LATE

AUCTIONS [12 8 2tdp

At Less than Gold Cost of Importation.

1868.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

USEFUL PRESENTS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
HDKFS. and UMBRELLAS,
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
ETC. ETC.,
AT
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

(Popular Stand. Established in 1833),

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 5t] PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Persons can ride to our door from any part of the city. All goods delivered carefully and free of charge.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have now on hand the largest and finest assortment of FANCY GOODS ever offered to the public, of the newest designs, of late importations, and at unprecedentedly low prices.

BRONZE CLOCKS, STATUARY, INKSTANDS, ETC ETC.

PARIAN GROUPS, BUSTS, STATUETTES AND BANDS.

CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES, TOILET SETS, BOUQUET HOLDERS, ETC

LAVA SMOKING SETS, CIGAR HOLDERS, MATCH AND TOBACCO BOXES.

JARDINIERES of various designs richly mounted on Wood and Bronze BRONZE AND CHINA CARD STANDS, FLOWER POTS, HANGING VASES, ETC. ETC.

S. A. HARRISON,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street,

12 8 tuths6rp PHILADELPHIA.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL

PRINTING ROOMS

N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS,

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

ABOVE SPRUCE.

Good Articles Only at Low Prices.

$1 50 per doz. for Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask Napkins.

Heavy Loom Damask Table Linen, 50c., 1¾ yards wide.

Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask, 1½ yards wide, 75c.

Watson & Armstrong's Fine Table Damask, 2 yards wide, 87½c.

Watson & Armstrong's Extra Fine Damask, 2 yards wide, $1.

5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Linens, 50, 62½, 75c. bargains.

All Linen Towels, 10, 12½, 15, 16, 17, 20, 25c.

Beautiful all Linen Hdkfs., 10, 12½, 18, 20, 25c.

Gents' Hemmed and Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. from 25c. up.

Ladies', Gents', Youth's and Misses Hosiery

Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, silk emb., all sizes, 87½c.

Ladies' heavy Iron Frame Hose, reduced to 45 cents

Ladies' Undervests and Drawers, extra heavy, $1 50.

Gents' super stout English ½ Hose, best imported, 37½c.

Gents' Merino Shirts, 45, 50, 62½, 75c. to $2 50.

Cartwright & Warner's Shirts and Drawers for Gents.

Boys' and Misses' Merino Underdrawers, 37½c. up.

Blankets, Flannels, and Coverlets.

All-wool Flannels, 25, 35, 37 to 48c. [12 5 stu2t

Yard wide Ballardvale & Shaker Flannels, 50c.

Canton Flannels, 12½, 18 23, 25 to 48c.

All-wool Blankets, 2¼ yards long, $3.

All-wool Blankets, 2½ yards long, $4 50.

Best $5 all-wool Blankets in the city.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

2 Cases Richardson's Linens.

1 Case Pillow Linens.

1 Case Table Napkins.

Table Cloths, Superb Double Damask, two to eight yards long.

8 Cases Marseilles Quilts.

1 Case New Table Coverings.

100 Pairs Rich Lace Curtains.

350 Emb'd Table and Piano Covers.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

11 21 stuth19rp PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.

BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK CHINCHILLAS.
BLACK VELOURS.
BLACK ASTRACHANS.
BLACK MOSCOWS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
BLACK SILK VELVETS.
WHITE CHINCHILLAS.
WHITE CLOTHS.
FANCY CLOAKINGS.
FANCY CASSIMERES.

Which, with others, make a stock unsurpassed in variety and cheapness, and embraces every desirable thing in Woollens. [9 26 fstusmrp

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 20 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,

When the Store Will be Positively Closed.

STOREKEEPERS,
DRESSMAKERS,
MILLINERS,
AND THE
LADIES GENERALLY.

WE WILL OFFER JOB LOTS

At Less than Half Price.

QUICK BUYERS WILL SECURE

GREAT BARGAINS

ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT

OF FIFTEEN CENTS TAKEN OFF EACH DOLLAR PURCHASED.

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

FRENCH SPEAKING DOLLS, NATURAL HAIR.
FRENCH FOLL HEADS, NATURAL HAIR.
FINEST IMPORTED,
SILK AND GILT FANS.

Closing sale of elegant Paris Fans.

500 PARIS FANS,

NO TWO ALIKE, IN GILT AND BLACK, GILT AND WHITE.

SANDAL WOOD and VIOLET WOOD FANS, Etc
ELEGANT REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS
REAL VAL. HDKFS., $2 50 to $12. Great Bargains.
NOVELTIES IN LADIES' FRENCH SEWING COMPANIONS.
GENTS' PLAIN WHITE HEMSTITCHED AND COLORED BORDER HDKFS.
LADIES' HDKFS., the best and cheapest in the market.
SPECIALTIES IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Will open on Tuesday and Wednesday,

ELEGANT PARLOR FLOWER VASES, on Pedestals: BUILDING BLOCKS AND GAMES for Children, and a variety of Useful and Handsome Goods for the Holidays.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

12 7 2t PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRA NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR [11 7

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

WILL REMOVE TO THE STORE

No. 1126 CHESNUT Street,

ABOUT JANUARY 1,

FROM N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

WHERE THEY NOW OFFER

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF

Laces and Lace Goods,
Embroideries, Neck Ties,
Handkerchiefs, Veils,
Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, Etc.,

SPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENTS.

THE LEASE OF THEIR PRESENT LOCATION FOR SALE. 12 3 thstu12t

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

NOTHING BUT LEAVES. A Poem. Illuminated by Jean Lee. Published by Duffield Ashmead.

This is a holiday volume, gotten up in a style of elegance that is in the highest degree creditable to the publisher. A graceful little poem of only four six-line stanzas is made the subject of the illuminator's art, and the gold and colors which adorn the pages will make this a most attractive addition to a parlor table, and a most acceptable gift for the Christmas season, now near at hand. Jean Lee, who has made a specialty of this branch of art, will be remembered as the illuminator of the "Beatitudes," published by Prang of Boston last year. The present series of illuminations are equally handsome. The verses are printed on thick card-board, and the book is bound in attractive style.

MADAME DE BEAUPRE. By Mrs. C. Jenkin. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Mrs. Jenkin's previous works were deservedly praised, and her "Psyche of To-day," in particular, was recognized as having qualities indicative of a high order of talent in the author. Scarcely less interesting than that story is "Madame de Beaupré," just issued by Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt; and we feel assured that it will receive a cordial welcome from lovers of high-toned fiction. Mrs. Jenkin writes French stories like a Parisian, but without the nauseous sentimentality and prurience which detract from the merits of some of the best French writings of this class. She understands the philosophy of the French social system thoroughly; and the following extract is not less suggestive because it was not indited by a French woman:—

"When a French woman of any class or age says *Je m'ennuie*, you may banish hope of any kind as regards her. The ennui of a matron of thirty leads her to what Octave Feuillet names *une crise*—that of a young lady of Natualie's age to a marriage where there is a dot; to ill health when there is no fortune. It is a misfortune for French women that they have no outlet for their talents or activity. They are hedged in by such customs that an unmarried woman of seven or eight-and twenty has as little liberty as when she was seventeen. She cannot read what her English prototype may read. She cannot visit or go a day's journey unchaperoned. She may not so much as walk through her native town alone. There are French mothers who, not considering Gounod's *Faust* fit for their daughters to see, have abstained themselves *because* they could not leave their daughters for an hour. A French young lady is married—guaranteed."

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received *The Rightful Heir*, a drama in five acts, by Lord Lytton, published by Harper & Brothers. This drama was rewritten a number of years ago, from an earlier play by the same author, entitled *The Sea Captain*, the first idea of which was suggested by a striking situation in a novel by Alexandre Dumas ("Le Capitaine Paul"). *The Rightful Heir* is not equal to *Richelieu* as a piece of literary work, and it is inferior to the *Lady of Lyons* and *Money* as an acting drama. The plot, however, is well developed, and it has a number of strong sensation scenes which might make it popular on the stage, and we wonder that some of our managers have not made efforts to produce it.

—Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald publish "Amateur Theatricals and Fairy Tale Dramas," by Miss S. A. Frost, and "Comic Recitations and Humorous Dialogues," edited by Jerome Benton. The first named of these little volumes is an attempt to furnish amateurs with a number of interesting and effective pieces suitable for parlor representation, and which will not make too large demands in the way of scenery, costumes, and properties. The titles of the dramas are "Mr. John Smith," "The Young Amazon," "Wooing Under Difficulties," "Bolts and Bars," "All's Well that Ends Well," "Cinderella; or, The Little Glass Slipper," "Beauty and the Beast," and "Blue Beard." The other work consists of a variety of comic recitations in prose and poetry, amusing dialogues, burlesque scenes, eccentric orations and stump speeches, humorous interludes, and laughable farces. The works are nicely gotten up with illuminated covers, and they ought to afford an infinite amount of entertainment to the stage-struck juveniles of both sexes.

—*Once a Month* is the title of an attractive little magazine, the first number of which has just been issued by T. S. Arthur & Sons. The size—a 16mo. of ninety-six pages—is novel, and convenient for slipping in the pocket. It is proposed to give, in addition to original articles by writers of reputation, selections of interest from the best English periodicals. *Once a Month* is neat, compact, and, if we mistake not, will prove extremely popular.

—*Sloan's Architectural Review* for December, published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, has, as usual, a varied and interesting table of contents. The high standard of the previous numbers is maintained, and we are pleased to believe that the magazine is appreciated by architects, builders, and others interested in the subjects of which it treats.

—Peanuts are plenty in Texas.

—Milwaukee is down with smallpox.

—One man in Illinois owns 25,000 acres in corn.

—New Orleans has an epidemic of colds in the head.

—Steubenville, Ohio, elects its postmaster by ballot.

—Wales is twenty-seven and whiskered like a Pandour.

—General Longstreet will winter at Lynchburg, Virginia.

—Wild ducks are $1·25 a pair in New Orleans, which, considering how plenty they are, argues poor shooting on the part of the hunters.

—A Milwaukee German shot himself last week because a remittance failed to reach him. It came the day after, in time to pay for his funeral.

—Fox-hunting has set in in England, and already one lord and two or three gentlemen have ridden into eternity over a fence that was a few inches too high.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

George W. Smiley writes to the New York *Tribune* from London, Nov. 21, as follows:—

The Tories amuse their minds by calling Mr. Bright the minority member for Birmingham. It is true he came in at the foot of the poll. Under the Liberal arrangements for so distributing the Liberal majority as to secure all three members with only two votes, it was necessary that all personal preferences should be sacrificed. Otherwise, the anxiety to vote for Mr. Bright would have endangered the return of one of his colleagues. In fact, each elector received from the Liberal Committee an election card with the names of the two candidates for whom he was desired to poll. It was meant that the three Liberals should receive as nearly as possible an equal vote. To secure exact equality in a constituency of 40,000 was obviously impossible. It is evident that some of the friends of the other two candidates voted without regard to the committee programme, fearing, no doubt, that some of Mr. Bright's friends would be doing the same thing. For this or some other reason Messrs. Dixon and Muntz were found early in the day to be running ahead of Mr. Bright. By noon their vote was considerably larger than his, and at the same time it had become evident that there was not the slightest danger of the defeat of either of the three. The lowest Liberal vote was nearly twice the highest Tory. In this state of things the joint Liberal Committee, who had always meant that Mr. Bright should head the poll, arranged to redistribute a portion of the votes not already cast, so as to carry Mr. Bright into his proper position. Mr. Bright himself negatived this plan, desiring that no change should be made for any personal reason, but that the original scheme should be left to its natural working, and be adhered to till the end. The poll stood at the close, Dixon, 15,098; Muntz, 14,614; Bright, 14,601. The leading Tory had 8700. Mr. Bright may well be content with a nominal majority of about three times that number. None the less is his willingness to stand last an illustration of his usual unselfishness in politics.

Confronted by such a majority, the Tories have fallen back on their old tactics, and are busy in fomenting dissension in the ranks of their opponents. Despairing of another Cave, or any political issue, they would provoke a personal contest for the leadership of the Liberal party. Lord Granville is to be set up against Mr. Gladstone. A report has got so far this morning as the newspapers that upon Mr. Disraeli's resignation he will advise the Queen to send for Lord Granville to form a Cabinet. No doubt the Queen has a right to exercise a choice. No doubt Mr. Disraeli is capable of launching such a Parthian shaft as he retires. No doubt, even, there is a section of the Liberal party, the fossil Whigs and especially the Whigs of high rank, who view Mr. Gladstone's leadership with ill-disguised dislike, and who would rejoice to supplant the commoner by one of the blue-blood nobility like Lord Granville, who unites half-a-dozen great names in his single person. But though Mr. Disraeli advise, and the Queen invite, and even though—which I do not believe—Lord Granville should be so carried away by ambition as to attempt to form a Cabinet, the scheme would miscarry instantly and utterly. This House is chosen on a pledge of loyalty to Mr. Gladstone, and it dare not defy its constituents by tolerating the accession of a Granville ministry to office. With the House itself rests the final decision, but neither do I believe any Liberal statesman of high position would at this moment take office from Lord Granville. Be the merits of that nobleman what they may—and they are many—he is not the man whom the people of England have resolved to have for their Prime Minister. Statesmen and politicians of all grades have lately learned a lesson in respect to the supremacy of the popular will, and they are not going to commit suicide to please the Cavendishes and Levison-Gowers, or all the Whig families that for the last thirty years have played with fire and burnt their fingers. Mr. Gladstone and no other is to be Premier.

The number of leading men defeated on both sides is extraordinary—the Liberals suffering thus far much more heavily than the Tories. Not less than a dozen very able and prominent men who were in the last House will not be in the next, or at any rate not when it opens. The numerical majority of the Liberals goes on increasing day by day, but they have to mourn the overthrow of at least six of their very foremost leaders, including four who expected seats in the next Cabinet as a matter of course. It looks as if the new constituencies liked able men no better than they liked radicals. At any rate the new House will be a much weaker body of men than the old.

To begin with the Tories, both the law officers of the Government have been beaten. The Attorney-General, Sir John Karslake, contested Exeter with Mr. Coleridge, who will probably hold the same office in the coming Liberal administration. It was a close fight, and Sir John is defeated by only 99 in a total of 4543 votes, or indeed by only 28 votes less than his other Liberal opponent, Mr. Bowring. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Baggallay, was beaten at Hereford by 32 votes, which he carried at the last election by 11. But the Government will have no particular need for law officers during the brief period of its existence. The other Tory lawyers fare no better than their official chiefs. Mr. E. K. Karslake, in Colchester, shares the fate of his brother. Mr. Garth, Mr. Huddlestone, and Mr. Giffard are all beaten. Outside of the legal profession, the Tories lose the Earl of Dalkeith in Edinburghshire—a Tory seat for generations—who may not be a man of great ability, but is son to the Duke of Buccleuch. With him they lose Lord Cland Hamilton for Londonderry, who is also a Duke's son, the Marquis of Abercorn having lately been promoted to the higher grade. These two defeats to two ducal sons the Liberals regard with satisfaction as an equivalent for the disaster to the Marquis of Hartington, but I suspect they would be glad to surrender even a third seat could they but win back North Lancashire and the lost prestige of the Cavendishes. Perhaps Sir George Bowyer, just beaten for Dundalk, ought to be set down as a Tory loss. He was nominally a Liberal, but one of the men who manifested their devotion to Liberal principles by voting steadily to keep Disraeli in office. His fanatical Roman Catholicism has given him more notoriety than his abilities alone would have earned for him. He was a kind of counterbalance to Whalley, and it was a favorite joke in the House to get the two by the ears on some controversial topic. Returned formerly without a contest, he is beaten now in a Liberal constituency which, like Stroud and many another, will have nothing to do with people who dwell in Caves. Two Liberals ran against him; Sir George is lowest of the three.

Of the Liberals who looked to office, the latest and most conspicuous victim is the Marquis of Hartington, who, in Palmerston's Government, was first a Lord of the Admiralty, then Under-Secretary for War, and finally, in the Russell Ministry, Secretary for War, and member of the Cabinet. His contest for North Lancashire was a social and political contest at once. There are two seats, there were two Tory candidates, and in the Liberal interest Lord Hartington alone. The Tories were Colonel Wilson Patten, Secretary for Ireland, and the Hon. F. A. Stanley, youngest son of Lord Derby, whose estates and revenues in the county are of princely extent. The Marquis of Hartington is the eldest son of the great Duke of Devonshire, the head of the Cavendishes, as Lord Derby is the head of the Stanleys. It was a fair struggle between those two great houses, who alike lavished upon this contest all their hereditary influence of land, social position, personal renown, and wealth. They say the profusion with which money was spent on both sides recalls the best days of bribery. Scores of thousands of pounds were laid out—quite how they were laid out I suppose those who know best will be least likely to tell. The triumph of the Stanleys was signal. Lord Hartington began and ended at the bottom of the poll, and was beaten by more than 1200 majority. The figures were—Stanley, 6884; Patten, 6733; Hartington, 5508. A detailed history of this contest would be a most instructive account of bribery, intimidation, and violence. The defeated Marquis must be well remembered in New York. He is that youthful aristocrat who, during the war, illustrated his good breeding by entering a ball-room wearing a Confederate rosette in his buttonhole. The incident will serve to remind you how small was the sympathy we got in those days from the great Whig families of England, who were then beginning to call themselves Liberal. Perhaps it is cruel to remember such a prank, of which I hope his lordship has grown wise enough to be ashamed. His ability is very considerable, and is the special form of administrative ability such as is wanted in the War Office. Lord Hartington is among the strongest men of his party. As he cannot be spared from the Cabinet—on account of his immense family influence, if for no other reason—a seat is sure to be found for him somewhere. In the centre of England the family are still strong enough—spite of two Reform acts—to send four or five of the "sacred Cavendishes" to Parliament.

Next to Lord Hartington—and in everything but rank his superior—comes Mr. Milner Gibson, one of the veteran leaders of the Anti-Corn Law League, and one of its most noted orators. He was then member for Manchester. When Peel went out in 1846, Lord John Russell made Mr. Gibson Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He sat sixteen years for Manchester, during ten of which he had John Bright for colleague, and they were rejected together by that constituency in 1857 for the same reason—their opposition to the Crimean war. Mr. Gibson then found a seat at Ashton-under-Lyne, and has held it till now, when he finds himself most unexpectedly defeated by a Tory, a Mr. Mellor, by 122 votes. He was returned at the last election without a contest. The whole constituency was then at 967; on Wednesday there were 4416 votes actually cast, and this is one of the places where the Reform bill seems to have dug deep enough to get at that Tory "residuum" which Mr. Bright dreaded, and the expectation of which was one of the arguments that Mr. Disraeli employed in educating his party to adopt household suffrage.

Following Mr. Gibson's in importance is the defeat of Mr Bruce—the Right Hon. Henry Austin—for Merthyr Tydvil. Mr. Bruce was Under-Secretary for the Home Department from 1862 to 1864, and has held other offices; is distinguished still more as an educational reformer. In the new Ministry he was expected to be, perhaps, at the head of his old department, or to take the new office of Minister for Education, when that shall be established. Local causes are said to have defeated him, and he stands actually last of the three candidates, all Liberals. The constituency is so numerous and important that the last Reform act gave it an additional member, so Mr. Bruce, who was returned before without opposition, has the mortification of seeing two men of his own party, neither of them eminent, preferred to himself. It was expected, when his defeat became known, that one of the two Liberal candidates for the county of Glamorganshire would withdraw in his favor; but they both declined. But a seat will doubtless be found for him somewhere.

The fourth defeated Ministerial expectant is Mr. Horsman, one of the original Adullamites, who has since made his peace with Mr. Gladstone, and whose undoubted ability marked him out for office. But he fled away from Stroud, his old seat, weeks before the election, and appeared in Falkirk to contest that borough with Mr. Merry, a Liberal, much better known on the turf than in the House, where his voice is never heard. In Falkirk the nomination took place on Thursday, and the Sheriff declared the show of hands so even that he could not decide between them, so both candidates demanded a poll. But at 3 o'clock of the same day Mr. Horsman's heart failed him, and he withdrew from the contest. The truth is that though Mr. Gladstone has forgiven Mr. Horsman, his party have not. The most genuine professions of repentance do not always avail. Major Anson was another of the malcontents who went into the Cave—a man of note in his profession, and of some also in politics; a younger son of the Earl of Lichfield, and one of the heroes of the Lucknow defense. He sat for Lichfield in Staffordshire, where the influence of his family is great. Of the two seats which that borough possessed, the reform act abolished one, and the other goes to Colonel Dyott, a Tory—apparently from lukewarmness on the part of the Liberals. Major Anson does not at all belong in a list of defeated office-holders in expectancy—he crept into this paragraph as an Adullamite only. There remains Mr. Lawson, who was Irish Attorney-General under Lord Russell, and who represented in the last Parliament about the smallest of the ridiculously small boroughs that still cumber the ground. Portarlington gives Mr. Lawson but 51 votes; his successful Tory competitor, Mr. Damer, has 68. It needs no prophetic gift to predict that Portarlington will come to grief in the very next Reform act—an act sure to be passed in 1869, for several purposes.

Mr. Bernal Osborne's defeat must be reckoned among the Liberal disasters, although he stood for Nottingham rather as an independent than a party candidate. Of his genuine liberalism, and even radicalism, on some great questions there can be no doubt. He, too, is one of the men whose defeat sensibly diminishes the intellectual strength of the new House. It is the fashion to talk of Bernal Osborne as only a jester. His wit, and still more his fun and hearty joviality of humor, are undeniable, but there are very solid qualities underneath. Everybody crowded to hear his speeches, and read them next morning in the papers. He could supply all the good things there are in *Punch* weekly without feeling the loss—which is not saying much. What beaten candidate ever made a speech of such overflowing good-humor and hilarity as Mr. Osborne's at Nottingham? He described Sir Robert Clinton as the real workingmen's candidate, and of the successful Tory, Colonel Wright, Mr. Osborne said:—"I don't know that if he had other principles you could have a better man." And he went on:—

"I don't like his principles, but he has something about him that I do like—I like his wife. (Roars of laughter, amid which the speaker shook hands with Mrs. Wright.) From the moment when I saw two of the handsomest, two of the best, two of the most winning women in Great Britain enter into this contest, in the shape of Lady Clifton (cheers) and Mrs. Wright, I wrote to my wife and said, 'It is all U. P. with me.' (Great laughter.) Gentlemen, we hear something of bribery at elections. I accuse you, Mrs. Wright, of having won people by the witchery of your smile; I accuse you, Lady Clifton, of having made your husband what he is by your winning ways and your charitable hand. (Applause.) Though beaten I am not disgraced; I have been defeated by two women, whom I could not find the equals of. (Renewed applause.)"

There is more in the same unequalled manner, and then, while admitting his defeat could not have been averted, Mr. Osborne read a lecture to the electors of Nottingham on bribery, which his audience hailed with cries of "That's true," but which the local press, for some reason, does not venture to report. He was offered in the morning 50 votes for 60 shillings, and again, half an hour before the polls closed, 200 votes of men who had stood out for a sovereign apiece. Probably Mr. Osborne was not expected to take office with the new administration, though his ability and long service entitle him to a place if he wanted it. But the House itself will hardly be content that he should not be one of its members. He has been in Parliament ever since 1841, and I hope may go back for some constituency which has better taste than Nottingham.

Mr. Lowe is returned for London University without a contest, and thereupon has delivered an address which I wish I had time to discuss, but must pass without a word. He is thus far the only Adullamite who has won an unchallenged success, and, like all the others who have not been beaten outright—unless Bouverie be an exception—saved his seat by renouncing his political heresies—at any rate, by abandoning his policy of insubordination. I think I have dealt with the Cave pretty fully in former letters, but in addition to recusants therein mentioned, Sir E. Watkin has been beaten at Stockport, and Mr. Marsh retired from Salisbury without a contest. Mr. Laing, like Mr. Watkin, attempted a second movement on Mr. Gladstone's flank in the Irish Church struggle. He sat last session for the Wick District, in Scotland, without a contest. Now he has one Liberal and one Tory against him, and his fortunes are believed to be desperate.

The defeat of the Tories is nowhere more signal than among the ultra-Protestant constituencies of Ireland. The headquarters of Protestant ascendancy, the chosen home of Orangeism, rejects the self-styled champions of the Protestant cause. Ulster is liberal. Its capital, Belfast, defeats both Ministerial candidates, sending Mr. Johnson of Ballykilbeg, a Tory who goes for disestablishment, and Mr. McClure, who is a Liberal. Londonderry was a town not less strongly Tory and Orange to the backbone, but Londonderry is the scene of Lord Claud Hamilton's defeat, and supersedes the son of the Lord Lieutenant by a radical Liberal. Newry and Carrickfergus, both in Ulster, and both Tory at the last election, return Liberal members to the next House. Elsewhere in Ireland the popular verdict is the same. Galway returns two Liberals, a gain of one; the city of Cork of course re-elected Mr. Maguire and his colleague Mr. Murphy, whose loyalty to the Liberal party was never questioned. Of the members thus far chosen throughout the island, which awaits its emancipation from ecclesiastical rule, 38 are Liberal and 12 Tory. Official influence, landlord intimidation, and the violence which in too many cases has been employed without stint or concealment, have not all together sufficed to secure one-third of the Irish seats for the Tories. The Protestant minority of Ireland will give but small help to Mr. Disraeli in resisting the overthrow of the Protestant Church monopoly.

In Scotland, the most intensely Protestant of countries, indifference to the danger of its cherished creed seems still more stolid. The Scotch burghs are unanimous, their members Liberal to a man, and of the counties there are but four where family influence or political tradition has proved strong enough to secure the choice of a Tory. Dumbartonshire, Invernessshire, Wigtonshire, and one other, which at the moment I forget, hang out their flags as Tory strongholds. Against this forlorn hope of political bigotry the Liberals marshal a phalanx of 36 members, and there are reinforcements yet to come.

The counties have thus far done better for the Liberals than the Liberals themselves expected—North Lancashire being their only great disaster. They return so generally mere local landowners that county contests have not much more than a numerical interest outside their own limits. Huntingdonshire reelects without a contest Lord Robert Montague, whose envy of America is so great that in a speech last session he annexed Buffalo to Canada, and then doubled his blunder by sending a British consul there after he had made it a colonial town. North Leicestershire sends Lord John Manners, whose unhappy couplet about arts and learning, and the old nobility, ought to be in Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," but is not. Lord John has vindicated the greatness of the old nobility by keeping a board fence for a year and a half about Hyde Park, to punish the Reformers for having upset the old railings. In East Surrey there was a contest of some interest to Americans. Mr. Charles Buxton, son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, was bitterly assailed, as Mr. Mill had been, for his share in the prosecution of the Jamaica murderer, Eyre. The Tories, in fact, made a dead set on the district, but they were handsomely beaten, Mr. Buxton having about 400 majority over his highest opponent—three times as much as he had at the last election. He might be more radical than he is, considering his name; nor need the Tories owe him any special grudge on account of the Eyre business, for he withdrew, I am sorry to say, from the Jamaica Committee when they decided to indict Eyre for murder. Mr. Buxton is an able legislator, with a clear head, and students of English politics will find in his book, "Ideas of the Day," a better collection of current arguments on controverted points than exists in any other shape so convenient and compact. His father, the baronet, was beaten at Kings Lynn, for which he sat jointly with Lord Stanley, and I suppose will not go back to the House.

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PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74	
On Fire Risks	145,205 06	
		$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845 71
		$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$736,905 77	
On Fire Risks	148,317 72	
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		107,498 82
		$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,

During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	59,941 02	
Reinsurances	36,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,386 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89	
Expenses	23,908 65	
		$710,837 31
		$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1868.

$200,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s.		$208,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881		136,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)		50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan		211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)		128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan		51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds		24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)		20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan		21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan		5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock		15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock		11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par Market value, $1,180,325 25 Cost, $1,093,601 26.		
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		322,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in Bank $116,150 08		
Cash in Drawer 414 65		
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

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ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 80
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 29
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $32,693 22	INCOME FOR 1867 $850,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

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John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 3 25f

INSURANCE COMPA

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO
PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER P
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite th
This Company insures from loss or da
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchand
etc., for limited periods, and permane
ties by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active oper
than SIXTY YEARS, during which a
been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Ro
John T. Lewis,	Thomas S.
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHe
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund G
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wi
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Nor

JOHN R. WUCHERER,
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIV
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSUR
COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter P
No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independ
This Company, having for many years enjoyed the confidence of the community, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time; also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Robins,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	Daniel L. Smith,

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TR
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH
Organized to promote LIFE INSURA
members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at
rates.
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The advantages offered by this Com
excelled

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated
$8,000,000 IN C
PREVOST & HERRING, A
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD St

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWE
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802 Chestnut St., Phila

Watches,

Diamonds,

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Solid Silver & Plated

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, an
FAN
G. W. RUSSELL
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH ST
5 22[PHILAD

STEAMBOAT LINES

PHILADELPHIA AN
Ud Steamboat Line.—The
EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street
Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdal
Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins'
White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South
Saturday, Dec. 5, do'clock	Saturday, D.
Monday, " 7, 7 A.M.	Monday, "
Tuesday, " 8, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, "
Wed'day, " 9, 9 A.M.	Wed'day, "
Thursday, " 10, 9 A.M.	Thursday, "
Friday, " 11, 10 A.M.	Friday, "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; in places, 25 cents.

OPPOSITION TO TE
MONOPOLY. SIGNED RAILROAD AN
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will m
excursions to Wilmington (Sundays except
ing at Chester and Marcus Hook, leavi
Street wharf at 9 45 A. M and 3 30 P. M
leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M
Light freights taken.
4 28 tf L. W. B

FOR NEW YORK—SWI
Transportation Company
a d Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and
Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leavi
12 M., and 5 P. M., connecting with all Nor
Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accom
terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD
1 1[No. 132 S. DELAWARE

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RHEUMATISM,
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Warranted Permanently Cure
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Without Injury to the Syste
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Co
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'
GREAT RHEUMATIC RE
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all
The only standard, reliable, positive, infa
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J. T. DELACRO
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
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Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Et
Wholesale and Re
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND
9 12 stuthf2mSp Above Chesnut, Philad

The Trade in Texas Cattle.

the Cincinnati Gazette.

ABALINE, Kansas, Nov. 21.—The trade in e cattle became a vexed question in hern Kansas four years ago. A large ber of the citizens became interested in business of importing this wild stock s the Indian territory, direct from their e pampas. An equally large number of rs on the southern border were exten- y engaged in stock-raising.

ith the Texas cattle came that terrible rge called the Spanish fever, which swept y the Kansas stock as a hard frost kills grasshoppers in that region. These stock- rs had emigrated into this wild part of State to secure the advantages of its mild ate and extensive grass ranges for their e, in which their entire wealth is invested. n unfortunate hour a drove of Texas cattle ld pass through the country, and a settler se cows ranged where the drove had passed would, in a few days, in many instances, halt his cows. A violent contest, there- , arose between these conflicting interests.

HOW ABALINE BECAME A CATTLE MART.

oth parties appealed to the Kansas State islature. That body enacted laws prohibit- drovers on the one hand from bringing as cattle within ten miles of the range oc- pied by any settler for his cattle, under ere penalties. On the other hand, for the venience of drovers, and some extensive nois cattle dealers, who were specially en- ged in this trade, the Legislature provided t Texas stock might be brought by a cer- n path to this depot, on the Union Pacific ilway (Eastern Division), to be transported nce in cars.

On a beautiful level prairie bottom of the noky Hill river, less than two years ago, e first house was put up which designated e location of Abaline, a point 163 miles st of the Missouri river. Within six nths just passed, nearly one hundred thou- nd head of cattle have been brought here d shipped eastward in cars. Abaline has, erefore, become a place overflowing with life d greenbacks. As may be imagined, whisky d greybacks are also plenty. The place, the siness, the people, and the excitement ang up as suddenly, as greasy, and as ecular as some of the petroleum oil places in ennsylvania or West Virginia.

HOW THE TRADE IS CARRIED ON.

Just now Abaline is comparatively quiet, for he business season has drawn almost to a lose. Perhaps one hundred cattle cars staud n the extensive side track, waiting the rrival of any belated herds. Cold winds, now, and dead grass have suspended the usiness. As soon as grass has started nough for cattle to feed on in the spring, the rovers gather their purchases together in Northern Texas and the Indian Territory, ome five to eight hundred miles south of his place, and commence the journey. They egin to arrive here about the 1st of June.

A large number of those who bring up these cattle dispose of them at once for cash to the dealers here. The drovers don't take drafts. It must be ready money, and he puts his from $1000 to $20,000, the proceeds of his drove, in to his pockets, he hitches around his revolvers, convenient for instant self-defense. He spends portion of his small change, perhaps, in the various institutions in Abaline, and then starts back. Others ship their cattle to a market themselves. The packing houses at Kansas City, Leavenworth, Chicago, and St. Louis get a large share, while some are sent through to New York. Others are taken into Illinois to be fed or wintered before marketing. Cattle cars cost $50 to Kansas city, and $85 to St. Louis. The cars hold from fifteen to thirty-five head each, according to size, and there is very little standing room wasted by those who are obliged to pay such high prices for transportation. In fact, it is a mystery how they manage to stow away so many and such large horns in so small a compass as a small cattle car.

PECULIARITIES OF TEXAS CATTLE.

One of the striking peculiarities of the Texas stock is what a Texan calls "the right smart spring of horns." These appendages are long and slim, and spring from the head in nearly opposite directions from each other. As the forms of many of the Texas steers are more like a moose or elk than Eastern stock, so their horns are sometimes more like antlers. Though sometimes more, they generally measure less than seven feet in a straight line between the tips of their horns. The sight of such an armed quadruped suggests the fact that the lance has always been one of the favorite weapons of those people inhabiting a level country. With many of the Indians on the plains it is yet. It is also apparent that length of horns is a matter of pride among Texas cattle. One of their most common colors is a moose color, though every variety of tint is found among them. Their liability to stampede renders the drover's occupation precarious. A large percentage of every drove is lost in this way. Drovers use swift horses for their business. Several of the horses and mules are always kept saddled, day and night, for instant service. A sudden snort, and a herd of a thousand spring as though they were but one animal, while the earth trembles under them as they dash away with all the speed a frightened animal can attain. The cause is invisible, or they had no cause, except in their own imaginations. Then those on guard mount in hot haste and chase the frantic herd, to get ahead of them and circle them around. But with fleet horses they can be gradually led to travel in a circle, when they gradually recover their sober senses, and after having had sufficient exercise, can be brought back to the starting point. They are also a savage animal. It is dangerous to go among them afoot. As an illustration of their ferocious nature, I may mention that some of the poor and weak ones frequently get down and cannot rise. You go and help him up, and the first act of the animal, again set on his legs, is to make an attack on you, and perhaps run until he fails again from exhaustion.

THE DROVERS' TROUBLES.

The Indians along the line have obtained a custom, since last year, of levying a tax of $1 per head, or of some cattle for beef, on the droves, as they cross Southern Kansas. They also stampede the droves in the night, to scatter them, and either steal some or get paid for aiding to find and collect them. There are also a parcel of desperadoes who follow the business of stampeding for the purpose of theft.

They select a dark night, put on a buffalo robe, or, more frequently, tie something white to their pony's tail that will flutter in the air as they ride through or in the vicinity of the cattle herd. This is dangerous business, for the herders would shoot him at sight. Yet there are plenty of desperate men whom such an adventurous life suits, judging from the numbers who follow it. But the drovers are men whom nothing deters; who would prefer this wild life to luxury and ease.

THE PROFITS.

The cattle are purchased in Northern Texas and the Creek Indian country for from five to twelve dollars per head. After being brought through to this place many of them are quite poor, and few of them good beef. They will average in weight from five hundred to one thousand pounds each. Wintered over in Kansas, they make excellent beef the following summer, and will bring in the Chicago market within three-fourths of a cent of the price of Illinois fed steers. Drovers who sell in Abaline get from $25 to $60 per head. In estimating the profits, the fact that gold is required to buy them, while they are sold for greenbacks, must be considered. Drovers and dealers are well satisfied with their past summer's work.

THE SUPPLY.

The vast numbers of these cattle accumulated during the war, and the ease with which they are raised in Texas, render their supply almost inexhaustible. The trade will probably be larger than ever next year. The extension of the railroads southwest from Kansas City and St. Louis will, by shortening the route from Northern Texas eastward, in a year or so deprive Abaline of this trade. In reality but a small portion of the Texas cattle sent East now comes this way. Abaline, so flourishing now with its large hotel, telegraph office, and Jew clothing stores, will soon be left to depend on its own resources.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER.

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,

Carolina Flooring, all grades,

White Pine Boards, all qualities,

Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CLEAR PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.	1868
1868	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1868
1868	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1868
1868	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1868
1868	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1868
1868	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868
1868	CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. I. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868
1868	CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, HAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1868

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T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, RED SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fin Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc, etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all Kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street,

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WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing Iron Bedsteads. Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma,
Tracker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton, at 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florences, Edgewater, Riverside, River on, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 8 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express. Line, Fare $4.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Edgington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market St. central way run direct to West Philadelphia depot. Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE D. LAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wakeasha ro, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Lenola, Masonville, Rancocas, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner's town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Higbistown. 11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the ticket office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:10, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	9:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	9:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:40 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M. Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:05 P. M. 4:00 P. M., and 6:05 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers 50 or more stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going back, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. These of the Market Street line run within one square. The fare of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:55 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 14 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 2:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

9 5 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:40 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way station; leaves Pottsville at 6:7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily. Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:10 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:1 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:40 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points to Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 6:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:34, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:00 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M., and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 6:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 8 and 11 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Duncan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 258 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:05, 4, 5, 6¼, 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7:25, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6:25, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 6¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8:45 A. M., 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 3, 6, 9:25 P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 2, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¼, 6¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8:45 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOX CHESNOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7:25, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¼, 3, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, and 11:25 P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1:45, 3, 4:45, 6:45, and 8:5 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:25 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6:7:25, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1:45, 3, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 8:05, and 11:25 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7:45, 8:20, 9:45, and 11:45 A. M., 2:35, 5, 6:45, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:45 and 7:25 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7:5 A. M., 6 and 9:5 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	5:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10:35 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:2? P. M.
Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 8:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:00 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mark's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHBURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS, LACE GOODS, ETC., BY ORDER OF MR. ROBERT MACDONALD.

By catalogue, on four months' credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
December 9, commencing at 10 o'clock. 12 8 3t

AUCTION NOTICE.

LACE GOODS, SCOTCH AND IRISH EMBROIDERIES ETC.

MR. ROBERT MACDONALD

Will hold through the undersigned,
On Wednesday morning,
December 9, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 240 Market street, on four months' credit, a large and most attractive sale of
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS HANDK'S, ETC.,
Comprising—
Full lines Hamburg edgings and insertions.
Full lines cambric bands.
Full lines infants' waists.
Full lines infants' robes.
Full lines cambric collars, cardinal shape, new.
Full lines cambric collars and cuffs, sets, shape new.
Full lines embroidered tape bordered hdkfs.
Full lines ladies' embroidered initial hdkfs.
Full lines ladies' embroidered names, white and in colors.
Full lines ladies' embroidered mottoes, white and in colors.
Full lines linen embroidered hdkfs.
Full lines clear linen lawn hdkfs.
Full lines ladies' mourning lawn hdkfs.
Full lines ladies' l

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Ernani" at the Academy of Music.

Last evening Verdi's opera of *Ernani* was presented at the Academy of Music, with Miss States as "Elvira," Signor Boetti as "Ernani," Signor Orlandini as "Carlo Quinto," and Signor Antonucci as "Silvio." In many respects the best of Verdi's compositions, it was executed throughout in admirable style, and received by the audience with the heartiest applause. The finale of the third act especially was rendered so effectively that a repetition was imperatively demanded, even after the leading artistes had come before the curtain in response to the applause. Miss States made her entrance upon the operatic stage in this city last winter in the *role* of "Elvira," and in all her subsequent appearances she has failed to give a more satisfactory and artistic personation. Her vocalization last evening was certainly superior to anything which she has achieved during the present season. Signor Boetti, the new tenor, improved the altogether favorable impression which he created as "Alfredo" in *La Traviata* on Friday evening last. He possesses a voice of many fine qualities, the greatest drawback to his success consisting in the fact that he belongs to the Brignoli school of actors—which amounts to saying that he has not yet picked up the first principles of that branch of his profession. Yet he succeeds in impressing the audience with the belief that he exerts himself to the utmost, and that is more than we can usually say for his great prototype Signors Orlandini and Antonucci were both in excellent voice, their respective roles being charmingly adapted to their powers. The chorus throughout was remarkably effective, and thus the most attractive portions of the opera were rendered in a style which detracted nothing from their intrinsic merits.

"Wolves at Bay" at the Arch.

Colonel Fitzgerald's new drama of *Wolves at Bay* was produced last evening at the Arch Street Theatre, with all the accompaniments of new scenery, startling sensation effects, spirited acting, and an immense audience in an immense state of enthusiasm. Indeed, all that was necessary to make this performance the most successful ever given in this city, was the distribution among the audience of a few dozen bottles of the Colonel's special *Carte d'or* which figured so prominently on the stage. If this feature should be introduced in the future, we hope that due notice will be given, so that we may be there to do honor to the occasion. Seriously, however, *Wolves at Bay* was a success, and we think that Col. Fitzgerald is to be congratulated on that fact as well as on his efforts to create a distinctive American drama. As a pioneer in this field, who has to contend against many obstacles, his works are entitled to be judged with a certain amount of leniency, and to be considered very much in the light of experiments. Future playwrights may give us more elaborate and finished productions, when the way is made clear for them, but Colonel Fitzgerald will still deserve a recognition of his services even if his dramas should be doomed to perish in the abyss of time, and their names and titles be remembered only in tradition. At the same time, in justice to the public, to the author, and to ourselves, we feel it to be our duty to give our impressions of the piece produced last evening, without partiality, and to point out what we consider its weak points. *Wolves at Bay* is in some respects superior to either of the other dramas given to the public by Colonel Fitzgerald. It is more entertaining than *Light at Last* and more carefully constructed than *Tangled Threads*. The plot is quite simple and not altogether novel, but the great bulk of the drama is made up of a mass of extraneous matter which has no direct connection with the main issue. Indeed, this irrelevancy of the substance to the subject is carried somewhat to an extreme, and in his efforts to introduce a little of everything in order to gratify the tastes of everybody, the action is delayed, the climaxes are weakened, and the play unnecessarily lengthened, without any corresponding advantage being gained. Judicious pruning, such as usually follows a first performance, will make the piece act better. Thus, the scene in the third act, where "Jack Somerville" and "Tom Dolyer" get hilarious over a couple of bottles of *Carte d'or*, was unnecessarily prolonged, until it became tantalizing to the audience, most of whom were strongly convinced that the bottles were selected from the choice collection in the author's cellar. Under the circumstances, the considerate action of "Tom Dolyer" in summoning each of the ladies to their chamber doors after they had retired for the night, in order to present a glass of the foaming beverage, is easily understood, although it had no particular bearing on the plot. This feature, however, will probably be omitted in the future, unless, indeed, the Colonel intends to keep the thing up during the run of the play.

In *Wolves at Bay* there is a discussion of the labor question, and the main points of the plot turn upon a strike by the men engaged in "Mr. Drayton's" mill, under the leadership of a villain, "John Lipp," who aspires to the hand of the rich man's daughter. This fellow not only instigates the men to strike, but he plies them with liquor, and encourages them to effect the destruction of "Mr. Drayton" and "Arthur Levering" by cutting away the celebrated trellis bridge on the Catawissa Railroad, so as to precipitate into the chasm the train of cars which is bearing them with a party of soldiers, to the scene of strife. "Lucy Drayton" hears of the plot and betakes herself to the bridge in the middle of the night, climbs upon it and waves a red lantern to stop the train. The train is saved, but the locomotive is precipitated over the broken bridge into the chasm, thus producing a grand sensation effect for the concluding tableau of the fourth act.

There is considerable love-making, and the ingenuous manner in which the lovers come to the point and make each other aware of their feelings is particularly charming. The idea of an amorous bachelor making advances to a not too reluctant widow while laboring under a clam-fritter indigestion, is certainly novel, if not elegant. Mr. Craig, who sustained the part of "Jack Somerville," acted only too well in this scene; and without wishing in any way to interfere with the effectiveness of the play or the enjoyment of any portion of the audience, we would suggest that a little less of this sort of thing would be in better taste. A good deal of base-ball talk is woven into the dialogue; and as this is a subject with which Colonel Fitzgerald is perfectly familiar, he has peppered the conversation of his representative base-ballist, "Tom Dolyere," with all the slang terms of the game, to the huge delight of a large portion of the audience.

The distribution of the characters was as follows, and we may remark that they were generally performed in a creditable manner:—"Lucy Drayton" Mrs. Drew; "Arthur Levering." Mr. Barton Hill; "Mr. Drayton," Mr. Mackay; "Mr. Jack Somerville," Mr. Craig; "Tom Dolyee," Miss Fanny Davenport; "Mr. Leary," Mr. Snyder; "John Kelsey," Mr. Wallis; "John Lipp," Mr. Meagher; "James," Mr. Osborne; "Mrs. Harmer Dolyee," Mrs. Clara F. Maeder; "Miss Becky Somerville," Mrs. Crease; "Mary Kelsey," Miss Price.

Wolves at Bay has been put upon the stage in the best style, with handsome new scenery, appointments, effects, etc. The following scenes are all good:—The west wing of Mr. Drayton's mansion in the valley of the Catawissa, by Hawthorne; The octagon room, by Hawthorne; The Oak Hall, by Fetters; and the valley with the trellis bridge over the chasm, by Fetters.

At the conclusion of the third act "Tom Dolyer" seats himself at the window, and apparently goes to sleep while on guard. The flats are drawn back and a tableau is disclosed of "Lucy Drayton" on one side with her red lantern, and on the other a group of the strikers. The meaning of this effect we are unable to comprehend. It may be a representation of "Tom Dolyer's" dream, but in this we acknowledge our liability to be mistaken.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A White-Lead Thief—More Burglaries—Carelessness in the Act—Rearrested—Bank Robbers.

—William Jurgens was yesterday arrested by Sergeant Murray, of the Seventh district, at Front and Callowhill streets, charged with stealing three hundred pounds of white lead from the factory of Jacoby & Muller, at Third and Willow streets. William is a workman at the place, and it is alleged that he removed the article through the night, he leaving a window open for the purpose. Alderman Toland committed him in default of $1000 bail.

—Beggar Detective Reeder has arrested Francis and Joseph Cardwell, aged twelve and thirteen years, on the charge of being implicated in the numerous office robberies that have lately taken place. They will have a hearing this afternoon.

—Elijah Hensey is a colored man, who yesterday entered a clothing store at Second and South streets, and having priced a coat put it on. While the attendant was busily engaged elsewhere, Elijah placed a vest under the coat and left. He was pursued, captured, and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who sent him to prison.

—James Grevelaud, who was implicated with the McBrides in the murder of Richard Gillen, at the polls on Ninth street, below Shippen, where a Democratic delegate election was being held, has been rearrested.

—Yesterday afternoon two genteelly-dressed young men, who gave the names of J. T. Morton and John Scott, called at the Sixth National Bank, Second and Pine streets, and purchased some revenue stamps. As soon as the articles were delivered, Morton seized a package of notes, and the two ran out of the building. They were followed and overhauled. A bundle of notes amounting to $160 was found in the sleeve of Morton's coat. Both have been held for trial by Alderman Beitler.

LLOYD HOPPIN'S MELROSE ABBEY.—There has been placed in the store of Messrs. Bailey & Co., corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, for exhibition for a short time, a model of Melrose Abbey, a perfect miniature representation of that famous architectural relic, whose associations and appearance have become so familiar to us through the pages of Sir Walter Scott. This work of art is the production of Mr. Lloyd Hoppin of this city, whose works have from time to time been placed before the public for exhibition. Among which we remember were a basso-relievo of Westminster Abbey, the Coliseum, Kenilworth Castle, etc., but this late work, Melrose Abbey, is the crowning of all his former efforts, as it gives both the exterior and interior, and every minute detail connected with this ancient structure. The material used in its construction is cork-wood, the most difficult of all substances to cut, and yet Mr. Hoppin has produced, from this spongy, porous material, a perfect copy, and the spectator may almost imagine that he sees the grand original from every point of observation. The massive buttresses, the grand eastern window and nave, choir, arches cloisters, secret labyrinths, are all represented, as well as the ivy which is the crowning beauty of Melrose Abbey, and, as it appears at the present day, the most picturesque ruin in Scotland.

THE FAIR IN AID OF THE AGED AND INFIRM OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This Fair, now being held in Horticultural Hall, is well worth attending. Its object, that of providing a home for the aged and infirm—those who, bent with years and toil, are unable to assist themselves—is one that appeals to every Christian heart. The Fair, independently of its worthy object, is very attractive, and we have no doubt it will prove a brilliant success. The tables are fairly burdened with their multitudinous variety of articles on exhibition. These range from the most sumptuous and costly down to the plainer fabrics. The arrangement of the main hall is artistic in the extreme, and the scene, when viewed from the gallery on either side, when the hall is lighted up at night, is of a most interesting and beautiful character. In the Foyer a picture gallery has been improvised, and nearly a hundred first-class works of art are on exhibition. At 8 o'clock every evening a number of practical experiments in chemistry are given in this apartment, and form a very interesting feature of the Fair. A very neat and sparkling little paper is published in connection with the Fair, daily.

HEAVY ROBBERIES.—A man named Smiley lives at No. 1612 South street, and occupies the first floor as a hardware store. He is accustomed to keeping large sums of money in a closet. On Saturday night he locked up as usual, but on Sunday morning he came down stairs to find the closet open and $1300 in greenbacks gone. There is no clue as to how the robber obtained admittance, except by passing from the upper windows of the dwelling next door.

The residence of Andrew C. Craig, No. 1527 Walnut street, was entered last evening, between 7 and 9 o'clock, by the means of false keys. The thieves went to the upper rooms and ransacked the bureau-drawers. They left the place undetected, and took with them a handsome camel's-hair shawl, a set of jewelry, a silver ladle, and $202 in cash.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—On Wednesday evening of this week Wendell Phillips is to deliver a lecture upon Daniel O'Connell at Concert Hall. It is quite needless for us here to speak of the merits of Mr. Phillips as an orator. He is so well known and has so prominently been brought before the lecture-going public that his eloquence and masterly treatment of all the discoveries taken up by him have become familiar to the people. This discourse, somewhat different in its nature from the more recent efforts of Mr. Phillips, is highly commented upon. It is one which offers a wide field for the display of Mr. Phillips' ability as an orator, and, beyond doubt, those who shall attend the lecture will be pleasantly and profitably entertained.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH FAIR.—The members of this Protestant Episcopal church are now holding a fair in the hall, at the northeast corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the erection of a new Sunday School building, the one now in use being inadequate to the constant increase in the number of scholars. The fair is well stocked with all necessary concomitants. There is a large assortment of needle-work, books of every grade, confections, and hosts of toys and presents suitable for the holidays. During the holding of the fair supper is served each evening. The attention of the public is called to a fine collection of paintings, now on exhibition, but eventually to be sold.

THE MECHANICS' BENEVOLENT AND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The report of the above association has been issued. From it we ascertain that this organization has been in existence three years, during which time it has been instrumental in an humble way in relieving much distress. Over 318 families, most of which were found to be destitute of the commonest necessaries of life, were supplied during the last winter alone. Over $1600 were collected in small amounts and paid out for the materials consumed. The society needs contributions for the coming winter, and has established a depot for the reception of fuel, clothing, provisions, and money, at No. 946 N. Twelfth street.

THE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The morning journals, in the list of officers elected by the Philadelphia Exchange Company, make numerous errors. We publish below a corrected copy of the ticket elected.

The election of nine members of the Board of Directors resulted in the following-named gentlemen being chosen:—Edward S. Handy, Coffin Colket, Robert W. Rverss, Henry D. Sherrerd, Thomas S. Ellis, M. B. Mahoney, William Lippincott, Charles S. Lewis, and W. W. Colkett.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.—R. Shelton Mackenzie, D. C. L., will read a paper on the "Disinterment of the Remains of William Rufus" before the Odontographic Society, at the Philadelphia Dental College, No. 108 North Tenth street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE BY J. J. SMYTHE, ESQ., LATE OF MOUNTJOY PRISON, DUBLIN.—We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement to be found elsewhere, announcing a lecture to be delivered on Saturday evening next at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets, by Mr. Smythe, who was incarcerated in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, for upwards of a year and a half, his only crime being his devotion to the cause of his country in particular and to human liberty in general.

FOR THE FINEST FLOUR and the best Buckwheat Meal, go to Zehnder's, at Fourth and Vine streets. There all the premium brands of Flour can be procured, and also the celebrated "Sterling's" "Mountain" Buckwheat Meal. The latter is put up in sack and half barrels, and is warranted superior to any other in the market. In addition to the satisfaction to follow all purchases at Mr. Zehnder's, he meets you with polite attention, and sells stores lower than which no other dealer can go—at such price.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Annual Report of the Secretary Schofield.

The following presents the most essential features of the Annual Report of General J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:—

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The disbursements of the pay department during the last fiscal year have been:—

For the regular army	$17,803 983
For the Military Academy	169,193
To volunteers	42 696 444
Total	$60,669,612

During the year claims for additional bounty were allowed to the number of 241,682, involving an expenditure of $23 619,157 78. Claims were rejected to the number of 19,407, and 109,104 were still unsettled at the close of the fiscal year. Since the date of the act 445 199 claims have been received, 387,001 paid, 32,403 rejected, and 25,793 were yet unsettled at the date of the Paymaster-General's report. The total disbursements on these claims have been $37,761,774 78, to which must be added the claims settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury, bringing the aggregate up to more than $84 000,000.

The expense of settling these claims has been kept within five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the amount disbursed, or about the average cost of 70 cents per claim. It is recommended that the 4th of March next be fixed by law as the date beyond which no more claims will be received, and that all claims then remaining unsettled be transferred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for disposition.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Large reductions of the officers and agents of the bureau have been made during the year, and arrangements are in progress to close it up by the 1st of January next, except the educational and claim divisions. The abandoned lands yet in possession of the bureau are mostly worthless for cultivation, and will be restored at once or dropped from the returns.

Claims of colored soldiers to the number of nearly 2000 have been settled through the bureau, without cost to the claimants, and a little more than 3000 remain unsettled. Treasury certificates and checks for settlement of claims of colored soldiers and marines have been collected by the bureau to the number of 17,000, and to the value of nearly $5,500 000. Transportation has been furnished to 6115 persons, less than one-third of the number transported last year.

Over 150,000 persons have received medical treatment during the year; 27 hospitals have been closed, and 21 yet remain; also six orphan asylums, which are in charge of the bureau. Efforts have been made to turn over to the local civil authorities the charge of the sick, the infirm, and the insane, and in some instances with success. The sanitary condition of the freed people has in general improved. Subsistence supplies have been issued to a daily average of 16,000 persons, the number of rations issued during the year being 2,802,478. For part of these supplies liens have been taken upon the crops.

The schools have in the main progressed, though in some places seriously injured by local opposition and want of means. Private associations have continued their liberal support, and teachers have labored faithfully, though in many cases beset with difficulties. The number of day and night schools is 1831, with 2295 teachers and 104 327 pupils.

The aggregate number of Sunday and day schools of all kinds is 4026, with 241 819 scholars. The amount expended for support of schools during the year was $942,523 66; this does not include the expenditures by benevolent societies, estimated at $700,000, and by freedmen, estimated at $360 000. Fifteen normal schools and colleges have been chartered or incorporated in different part of the country. The total expenditures of the Bureau during the fiscal year were $3,977,041 72. The balance on hand was $3,622 067 99.

EXPENDITURES AND ESTIMATES.

The actual current expenses of the War Department for the last fiscal year were $68 713,094 71, to which is added the sum of $9 961,498 45, old war debts paid during the year, making the total expenditures of the department $78 704,501 14. The appropriations for the present fiscal year were $35 400,557 47; the estimated deficiencies for the current year are $13 975 000. It is estimated that the sum of $65 682 388 85 will be required for the expenses of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. There will be a surplus of $60,240,221 81 from unexpended appropriations to be paid into the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year.

INDIANS.

I refer to the report of Lieutenant-General Sherman for an instructive statement of facts and valuable suggestions in respect to Indian affairs. I believe it manifest that an important change should be made in our mode of dealing with the Indians. While good faith and sound policy alike require us to strictly observe existing treaties so long as the Indians maintain like good faith, when any tribe has violated its treaty it should no longer be regarded as a nation with which to treat, but as a dependent uncivilized people, to be cared for, fed when necessary, and governed.

It is manifest that any branch of the public service cannot be efficiently and economically managed by *two* departments of the Government. If the Interior Department can alone manage Indian affairs, and thus save the large expense of the army in the Indian country, very well. But if the army must be kept there for the protection of railroads and frontier settlements, why not require the army officers to act as Indian agents, and thus save all the expense of the civilians employed. Besides, an army officer has his military reputation and commission at stake, and is subject to trial by court-martial for any misconduct in office. Thus is afforded the strongest possible security the Government can have for an honest administration of Indian affairs by officers of the army; while the civilian agent, being only a temporary officer of the Government, and practically exempt from trial and punishment for misconduct, gives the Government the least possible security for honest administration

For the sake of economy to the Government, for the sake of more efficient protection to the frontier settlements, and for the sake of justice to the Indians, I recommend that the management of Indian affairs be restored to the War Department, with authority to make regulations for their government and for their protection against lawless whites.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK Dec. 8—Cotton steady at 24½@24½c. Flour firmer; sales of 10 00 barrels State at $5 75@7 75; Ohio at $6 90@9 10, Western at $5 75@7 75; Southern at $7 20@12; California, $6 75@12. Wheat quiet, and advanced 1@2c. Corn firmer; sales of 41,000 bushels at $1 12@1 17½. Oats firm, and advanced 1c; sales of 30 000 bushels at 80c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $25 50@25 75. Lard quiet at 15¾@16¾c. Whisky dull.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128½	West. Union Tel.	36½
N. Y. and E. R.	87¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	101½
Ph. and Read. R.	98½	Tol. & Wab. RR.	57½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¾	M. & St. P. R. com	65¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85½	Adams Ex. Co.	48
Chi. and N. W. com	78¼	Wells, Fargo	26¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81¼	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	107½	Tennessee 6s, new	67¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	111¼	Gold	135½
Pac. Mail S. Co.	115¾	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh V R 6s	93	3 sh Penna R.	54½
$1000 sh Hestville	10¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3700 Pa 6s, 1 series	104¾	2 sh Penna R.	54¼
$1000 City 6s, New, c&p	100	10 do	54¼
$1000 N P R 6s	91¾	48 sh Lit Sch R.	49¾
$1000 Len 6s gold	83¾	100 sh Read R.	49¾
$4000 do	83¾	100 do	49¾
$2000 do	83¾	100 do	49¾
$1000 Sun & E 7s	99½	100 do	49 9-16
$ 000 C & Am 6s, '83	89	100 sh Fulton Coal	5¾

—A lady member of a New York church has been "disciplined" by the ecclesiastical authorities, and now her husband institutes a suit for slander—damages, $5000.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Legal Tender Acts Before the Supreme Court—The Tariff on Imported Copper—Protective Measures.

Third Session of the Fortieth Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Despatch to The Associated Press.

The Supreme Court

has up the legal-tender cases to-day. Arrangements have been made by which all cases arising under the law, now before the Court, will be argued as one case, the law in each case being the same.

Judge Curtis,

of Boston, appears for the constitutionality of the Legal-tender acts. The argument will consume all of to-day and probably to-morrow.

Attorney-General Evarts,

closes the argument in behalf of the Government.

The House,

to-day, by a vote of 107 to 51 passed the bill imposing a tariff of three cents per pound on imported copper. As this is a measure in the interests of protection, it is thought

The Tariff Bill

will be got through this session.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

The President presented a communication from the Court of Claims in relation to the Judges of that Court.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the destitute condition of the Indians on the Upper Missouri and their urgent need of relief.

Also, a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting an account of receipts and expenditures, all of which were laid on the table.

Messrs. Ramsey, Fessenden, and Wilson presented petitions.

Mr Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution extending the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau for a limited period.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the Paraguayan difficulties. Adopted.

The Senate at 12 30 adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order was the consideration of the House bill regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores, being the unfinished business at the adjournment of the House in July last.

Mr. Brooks raised the point of order that business having been transacted at the September session and yesterday, that the bill had lost its precedence as unfinished business.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, giving at some length reasons in support of his decision.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Brooks demanded that it be read, as members might have forgotten all about it.

The bill was then read. It provides for the following rates of duties on imported copper, to take effect on the passage of the bill:—On all copper imported in the form of ores, 3 cents for each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, and on all black or coarse copper, 4 cents for each pound of fine copper; on all old copper fit only for remanufacture, 4 cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured nor enumerated in the bill, 5 cents per pound.

Mr. Pike asked the Speaker whether the bill had been considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker replied that it had not been, as that course had been dispensed with by unanimous consent. He added that Mr. Banks had afterwards stated that he had not noticed that fact, or he would have objected to it.

The question on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill was passed. Yeas 107; nays 51.

The Speaker presented the following communications, which were appropriately referred:—

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1868.

Statement of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims during the past year.

Statement of contracts made by the Surgeon-General for the yearly support and treatment of 60 transient paupers in the city of Washington, in accordance with the act of July 22, 1868.

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the treatment office for 1868.

Memorial of the Georgia Legislature in reference to Reconstruction matters.

The Speaker stated that he had received a communication, enclosing resolutions of the Legislature of Oregon, with a request that they be presented to the House.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) asked that they be read, and the Speaker directed the Clerk to read the endorsement on the papers, and it was read, as follows:—

"Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, instructing their Senators in Congress to resign, they having voted for measures plainly and palpably unconstitutional, which have overthrown civil liberty and free government, and consigned the citizens of eleven States to an odious and despotic military dictatorship."

Mr. Washburne—The title is enough. I move that the paper be returned to the source from which it came.

Mr. Mullins seconded the motion.

Mr. Wood—Let us have the paper read. I want to know what it is we are to return.

The Speaker remarked that he had presented the paper to the House because it came from a State Legislature.

Mr. Garfield remarked that the paper was indecorous in its title.

Mr. Wood asked how the House could say whether the paper was indecorous or not until it was read.

The Speaker directed the paper to be read at length. The previous question was ordered on the motion to return the paper, and the resolution was adopted, the main question being ordered by a vote of 127 to 37.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Recent Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The excitement relative to the terrible disaster to the steamers United States and America, is still intense. Parties arriving from all quarters are making inquiries after lost friends and relatives who are known to have taken passage on these boats. A portion of the remains will arrive here to-day on the steamer General Lyttle, for recognition and interment.

Thirty-three Bodies Recovered.

A despatch to the *Commercial* from Florence Indiana, says thirty three bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the United States and America. The following have been identified:—

James John, of Louisville; John Pennell, of Newport, Ky.; Emil Moreau; William Johnson; Wallace Ferris, of Lexington, Ind.; Mr. Farber, Hanover, Ind.; Mrs. George W. Griffin, New Orleans; Mrs. Mary Thompson, Philadelphia. Sixteen negro men composed the crew of the United States, and, with the exception of a few ladies' remains, are supposed to be those of the colored crew.

The scenes at Warsaw, Ky., beggar description. Everything has been done to render them comfortable.

A $20,000 Safe Robbery.

F. G. Hayman, formerly messenger of the American Express Company, was brought to this city yesterday, under arrest for robbing a safe under his charge of $20,000 in March last.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Depositing the Electoral Votes—The Messenger's Receipt—Operations of the Ways and Means Committee—Senatorial Caucussing.

The Deacon Andrews Trial—Marine Disasters on the New England Coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Depositing the Electoral Votes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following is a complete list of the States whose electoral votes for President and Vice-President have been deposited with the President of the Senate. All of them came by mail, with one exception:—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, West Virginia, and Nebraska. Mr. Wade returns the following certificate to any person sending or delivering the sealed packages containing the vote:—

"SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. —, 1868.—This is to certify that —— ——, appointed by the State of ——, as directed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1792, to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate, at the seat of government, one of the certificates and lists of electoral votes of that State, given by the said electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term commencing the 4th day of March next, has accordingly this day delivered to the undersigned a sealed package certified to contain the said electoral votes. B. F. WADE,

"President of the Senate."

The Ways and Means

Committee instructed their chairman to-day to urge to its passage the bill now before the House to increase the duty on copper. The action will be had on it to-day. A special meeting of the committee has been called for Thursday next to consider the Tariff bill.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus

is now in session to reorganize the Standing Committees.

Senator Henderson

will be dropped from the chairmanship of the Indian Committee.

A Special Meeting

of the Cabinet was held to-day to consider that portion of the message relating to the Alabama claims. Recent cable despatches show that affairs are progressing favorably, and that the change of ministry will not interfere with satisfactory negotiations.

The President

expects the matter to be adjusted before the close of his administration.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The following marine disasters occurred during the easterly gale of last night:—

Schooner Helen Mar, with a cargo of coal, which put into South Yarmouth, Mass., for a harbor, parted her chains and went ashore. The vessel remains tight, and will probably come off after discharging.

British ship Isabella Thompson, from Boston, of and for Clare, N. S., parted her chains in Gloucester harbor, and went ashore on Rocky Neck.

Schooner Cygnet, of Addison, Me., Captain Farnsworth, also went ashore at Gloucester, and became a total wreck. About twenty barrels of flour only were saved from the cargo.

Schooner George Brooks, of Portland parted her chains in Gloucester harbor, and went ashore on the same beach, where she remains full of water. The crews of the above vessels are all safe.

Another Victim of the Ohio River Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Gold Board adjourns to-day at 2 o'clock out of respect to the memory of one of its former members, Mr. M. S. Bright, who was lost on board the steamboat America, which was burned on the Ohio river on Friday night last.

The Trial of Deacon Andrews.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 8.—Mr. George A. Lowe has begun this morning his argument for the defense in the Holmes-Andrews case, and it will probably go to the jury this afternoon.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8.—Melville Brown, a brakesman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, fell between the cars at Westboro to-day, and was instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—The severest gale and snow storm of the season has prevailed here during the last twenty-four hours. The trains and mails from the East are four or five hours behind time.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings $235,208 in specie.

The Contested Elections.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Peirce.—This morning Mr. Rawle appeared before the Court, and on the part of the contestants in the contested election cases, made application that a rule be granted upon the respondents to file their returns by a certain day. After some consultation the Court allowed the rule, fixing the 31st as the day for the filing of the returns.

Motion was also made for the appointment of a receiver in each of the cases of Mayor, City Controller, Receiver of Taxes, City Commissioner, and City Solicitor, to receive the fees and emoluments of the offices pending these contests. It was suggested that one receiver should be appointed for all the cases, in order to avoid the trouble that would arise from the appointment of seven. The Court concluded to consider this matter, and consented to hear any suggestion that counsel should think fit to make, without holding themselves bound by such suggestions, as they were alone responsible for the appointment.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The well-known Tack-O'Connor criminal oil case was before the Court this morning, in the shape of an application by Mr. Mann on the part of the prosecution for the fixing of a day certain for its trial. It was suggested by District Attorney Sheppard that this week at least would be consumed by homicide cases, and the prison calendar of the term was very large.

After considerable discussion by the lawyers on each side, Judge Brewster said that if the applications were renewed on Monday next, when the regular business of the Quarter Sessions would be up the Court would be in a better condition to fix a day certain; and the matter then went over till next week.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Disastrous Gale in England—New Telegraphic Arrangements.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A very heavy gale prevailed throughout England on Sunday night and Monday morning. Many telegrams reporting marine disasters have been received. The shipping harbors suffered much. Houses were blown down, and great damage was done.

New telegraphic arrangements throughout Europe will go into effect on January 1, 1869, in accordance with the agreement made at the international telegraphic convention recently held at Vienna, for the modification and extension of tolls, and for other purposes in connection with the telegraphic system. The contracting parties were the directors of the telegraphs of North Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Bavaria, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Portugal, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, and most other European countries where the telegraphs are controlled by the governmental authorities.

The French franc was adopted as the monetary unit for all payments and settlements. The minimum message was fixed at twenty words, and the Morse and Hughes instruments were selected for use on the various lines. Many other minor regulations were agreed to, such as permitting messages to be forwarded in any language, adopting words of a certain uniform size, prescribing office hours, etc. The new schedule for all points was carefully revised. The rate on messages from London to India was fixed at 6¼f., no matter which of the several routes to that country they may take. This is a reduction of about one-half the old rate. The rates are to be uniform in each of the several countries. Provision was made for holding future conventions once every three years. The next convention will be held in Florence, Italy, in 1871.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 8—P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. United States Five-twenties easier at 74¼c. Railways dull. Erie, 25½. Illinois Central, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—P. M.—Cotton dull. Sales to-day will reach 8000 bales.

The barque North Western from Quebec for Southampton, has been wrecked off Mount's Bay and six of her crew lost.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—P. M.—Sugar quiet, no holders on the spot and to arrive. Tallow, 59s. 9d.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 8.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from New York.

Disastrous Fire in Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec 8.—A fire which has proved serious, from the fact that fifty families were made houseless by it, broke out in Swett street near the lead factory, this forenoon. The fire started in the wainscoting of the third house in the block of nine located on Swett street, on the route to Pine Island. It is supposed to have been caused accidentally, and spread with great rapidity, ultimately enveloping the whole block. Nearly fifty Irish families of laborers who were at different places near the building were burned their rooms at the time, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The buildings were either destroyed or were rendered worthless. The total loss will probably exceed $15,000.

Transfer of the Indian Bureau.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House, by a vote of 109 to 50, has passed the bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The bill is the same as passed the House last session.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¾	Western Union T.	36¾
N. Y. and E. R.	87¾	Cleveland and Tol.	101½
Phil. and Read. R.	98¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	57½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	65¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¾	Adam Express Co	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	77¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	80¾	U. S. Express Co.	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	107½	Pennessee 6s.	67¾
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	110¾	Gold	135¾
Pacific Mail S. Co.	115¾	Market irregular.	

"CIRCUMSTANCES."—The sale of tickets for John B. Gough's new lecture will begin at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. See advertisement.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Heenan Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—The second branch of this case was opened this morning. William Neelis, who was indicted jointly with Eaton and Trainor, being placed on trial for the murder of Timothy Heenan. William L. Hirst, Jr., and Rufus E. Shapley, Esq., represented the prisoner. The empanelling of a jury was commenced about noon, but at the close of our report had not been concluded.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—The United States vs. Twelve barrels of whisky, claimed by Charles L. Johnston. An information for forfeiture. Before reported. Verdict for claimant, subject to a question of law reserved by the court.

The United States vs. Whisky claimed by Samuel R. Adams. An information for forfeiture, the allegation being that the liquor, simple whisky, was fraudulently marked "Rose Gin," in order to evade the payment of tax. The claimant contended that the liquor was truly what was known as "Rose Gin," and all taxes had been paid upon it. After argument by counsel on both sides and the charge of the Court, the jury this morning rendered a verdict for the Government.

The United States vs. One steam engine, etc., claimed by Bell Dixon, guardian. An information for forfeiture. In this case it appeared that in July, 1867, a distillery run by one Maguire, at the corner of Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, was seized for fraudulent dealing, and the property cla